

THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.

SATURDAY JANUARY 7, 1854.

Management of Schools.

Every person, parent and child, is, or should be, interested in the prosperity of our Common Schools. Parents should cordially co-operate with the teacher in all things consistent with the management of his pupils, and impress upon their children the importance of their conforming to the regulations of the school. Without this concert of action and understanding between teacher, parents and scholars, it is difficult to manage a school successfully.

• Pope has very truly said that "Order is Heaven's first law," and it is essential in every branch of government that this truth should be particularly observed, but the means adopted by some school teachers to secure good order among those committed to their charge is decidedly wrong.

The habit which many pursue in going into school for the sole purpose of being *master* is a fault which should meet with unqualified reproof from the School Committee. It should be the first object of the teacher to direct the attention of his pupils to their several studies,—to culti-vate their interest in their books, and the governing part will then come easy enough. The days of school flogging have gone by; there is no necessity for the severe punishments which formerly were inflicted upon scholars, and few teachers at the present day ever resort to other than a mild mode of governing their pupils. There are some scholars, however, who seem to deserve unmitigated punishment, and such are under no restraint at home, having parents who invariably assume a hostile attitude towards the teacher the moment he makes use of his prerogative to administer punishment to their children. A teacher well understanding his business can generally manage such scholars without difficulty, but such teachers are not numerous.

Whenever we enter a school room and observe a large ruler upon the desk, and a rod hanging in some conspicuous place we always arrive at the conclusion that the government of the school is bad; that the teacher is trying harder to make the scholars obey him than he is to instruct them. The sight of these instruments of punishment exert a bad influence among the scholars. As the gibbets which used to stare people in public places were found to create a desire for crime, so have the implements of school punishment been found to influence scholars to the violation of rules laid down by the teacher. The gallows has been moved into private yards, and the criminal is now executed away from public gaze, because the example of a public execution is thought to be injurious to the morals of community. If the punishment of a scholar becomes necessary let that punishment never be inflicted before the school. The idea of making an example of one scholar, to inspire a fear among the rest, is extremely preposterous. Such punishments not only interrupt the exercises of school but they arouse the latent passions of the young heart, and beget an antagonistic feeling between scholars and teachers.

No teacher would punish a scholar in school as he would in private. In the first case he would act as though he intended the school should understand that his mandates were not to be trifled with; in the latter case he would treat the scholar with more leniency, and make him feel that the punishment was not inflicted to gratify a desire to tyrannize, but to promote the ends of a consistent school government. Flogging a pupil before the whole school makes him feel disgraced, and either humiliates him to a doggish insignificance or causes him to rise up in defiance against the teacher. Punishing a scholar in school is like sending a young man to jail for a petty crime. The latter feels that he is disgraced for life, that however much he may strive to live uprightly in future, the finger of scorn will be pointed at him all his days, and he is thereby driven from the society of virtuous men to that of thieves, robbers and assassins, until at length crime becomes a part of his nature, and the prison has no terror for him. By receiving frequent punishment the scholar loses all fear of the rod, becomes insensible to reproof, and is thereby fitted for the society of the vicious when he goes into the world.

We advocate a consistent, healthy school government—few pedagogic rules and little flogging. Boys or girls who resist all authority should be sent home, and the School Committee should give such cases immediate and proper attention. The teacher should be supported by the Committee in his authority, and all parents who wish to have their children taught and disciplined in a manner calculated to make them good citizens will be slow to oppose any moderate correction the teacher may have occasion to administer to them.

GONE TO SEA.—Abijah Crosby's shoemaker's shop at Chatham, was carried out to sea during the late storm. He was at work in the shop when the tide rose and started it from its foundation. He barely escaped, leaving his boots and shoes to float out into the ocean.

ROASTING A BABY.—At Rome, N. Y., a few days since, a drunken woman laid her infant upon the hearth before a blazing fire, supposing it to be the cradle, where the little creature was roasted alive.

• On Saturday last, a man was tarred and feathered in Clyde, Wayne county, for whipping his wife.

Wreck of Packet Ship Staffordshire! One hundred and Sixty-two Lives Lost!!

The Staffordshire left Liverpool Dec. 9, for Boston, and struck on Blund Rock, off Cape Sable, south of Seal Island, on Friday morning, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock. The first and second mates and seventeen seamen reached Cape Sable. The third mate, boatswain and twelve others, were picked up and landed at Shelburne, N. S. The remainder, or about one hundred and sixty-two persons, including Capt. Richardson, went down with the wreck immediately after striking.

The Staffordshire was a fine ship of 1817 tons, built by Donald McKay, at East Boston, and was owned by Messrs Enoch Train & Co. She is fully insured.

The passengers lost were emigrants. There were no cabin passengers on board. The whole number of passengers on board was 143, all steerage and all Irish, except Miss Eliza Weinod, who belonged in Germany.

We learn that the Staffordshire was registered at 1817 tons, valued at \$120,000, and wholly covered by insurance at offices in N. York and Boston. Her cargo consisted of English goods, such as silks, broadcloths, &c. One firm had 135 packages on board. The whole cargo was valued at about three-quarters of a million dollars, and we learn was insured. It all belonged to Boston.

DOWN ON US.—The Amherst Express comes down upon us for intimating that the girls prefer to kiss a clean face instead of one that is covered with hair. The editor of the Express is a bachelor, and he wears whiskers too, and he probably feels bad to think he can't get as many kisses from the girls as the editor of the Journal does. He goes on to talk in this manner:

"The beneficent of the Journal is not the first man whom the artifices of woman has deprived of his beard. We think that the women prefer men as a general thing, though unshaven, to such as are 'tied up for life'—or, in other words, every true woman preferred Sampson before he met the dweller in the vale of Sorek to Sampson sooner, though not 'tied up for life' like the beardless editor, yet cast into prison for a season. It was the bearded men in ancient times that were kissed—and according to demonstrations in modern times, beardless men like the editor of the Journal and the contemporary whose whom he so readily endorses, stand no chance at all beyond the tether."

Oh my, how you do talk, friend Wetherell. You are good looking, we know, with your shaggy whiskers and unshaven chin, but then you stand no chance at all beside our pretty, smooth face, and—come to our arms Jemima!

BREAKING PRISON ON A GRAND SCALE.—The Boston Times of Nov. 14, states that a few days previous to that date, the convicts in the jail at Rangoon, 132 in number, seized suddenly upon the muskets of the sepoys, which were piled in the yard, and walked off quite regardless of the consternation and remonstrance of their guard. Although heavily ironed, they succeeded in making such progress over the muddy roads that the troops who were detailed for their pursuit were unable to head them, and were obliged to cut them off; and that the landlord of the Shakespeare Hotel had offered a room for the entertainment of the company, related to them a brief history of his several campaigns in the army of the Revolution. Mr. Hall is in good health and spirits, and bids fair to live for several years to come.

A REGIMENT FOR TURKEY.—At a recent meeting in New York for making arrangements for sending a regiment to help Turkey, the Rev. Dr. Bassett, the President announced that Mr. Lawrence of the Eric R. R. Co. had offered provisions for 250 men for six months; that Julian had been requested to give a concert; and that the landlord of the Shakespeare Hotel had offered a room for a vocal performance, in order to raise funds for the object the Society has in view.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FISKELEY.—Marshall McFarland, aged about 40, was killed in the Anger Manufacturey of Stewell & Brothers at Fiskeley on Wednesday morning. He went upon a plank above the water wheel, from which he slipped and was instantly crushed to death by the wheel. He leaves a wife and several children. The Company have recently erected a new building for their works, and a grand dedication ball was to take place in the hall of the same on Wednesday evening, but it was put off on account of the accident.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—The Storm of last week did great damage to shipping along the eastern coast. Fifty or 75 vessels were driven ashore, several foundered, and a large number of lives must have been lost. The gale was the most severe that has occurred for a long time. The bark Elizabeth of Harrington, Capt. Strot, from Matouze in Holmes Hole, Boston, went ashore in the night. The Captain succeeded with great difficulty in landing with his wife in the morning, but she perished in his arms on the beach, and their little child, which was lashed to the rigging, froze to death!

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Shippey, a subcontract master, put his hand-car on the track between Brimfield and Warren, on Tuesday morning, the accommodation train from Boston being 45 minutes past due. He had not gone far before the train was upon him, dashed the hand-car to atoms, killing Dominick Mc Tiffey instantly, and seriously injuring Mr. Shippey.

ACQUITTED.—The trial of Adeline Phelps at Greenfield, for the murder of her father, was concluded on Friday. The case was given to the jury on Thursday afternoon, but they did not agree in season to return a verdict that evening. Friday morning they returned a verdict of "Not guilty, by reason of insanity." She will be sent to the Insane Hospital.

SPiritualism in CONGRESS.—A memorial is in circulation among the believers in the spiritual rappings praying Congress to appoint a Scientific Commission to which this subject shall be referred, and for such an appropriation as shall enable the Commissioners to prosecute their inquiries to a successful termination.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—Hiram Pease of Springfield, was choked to death on Friday, last week, while eating a piece of steak in a grocery in that city.

DEAD OF IT.—A lone widow of Plainfield, N. Y., who was in indigent circumstances, has received a legacy of \$1,000,000 from a relative in England.

Turkey and Russia—Another Battle—4,000 Turks Slain!

The Storm Last Week.

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The Storm at the East, last week, has not been equalled for many years. Boston was entirely shut out from the rest of the world for two or three days. All the railroads entering that city were completely blockaded with snow. The express train which started for Springfield on Thursday morning with two engines, got about twenty-five miles from Boston, when it became fast in a snow drift, and there it remained until 9 o'clock on Friday, the passengers, over sixty in number, remaining in the cars through the night. The snow was so deep that it was impossible, without great effort, for the passengers to wade back to Framingham. Several attempted it, and part of them were frost bitten on the journey.

The Western, and Boston and Worcester railroad trucks were cleared so that trains ran regularly on Saturday, but some of the roads entering Boston did not get in operation until Monday or Tuesday of this week. The Old Colony has suffered most. The train which started from Plymouth at half past 6 on Thursday morning last, had made progress just one mile and a half on Saturday morning. This is rather behind the old Tewksbury mail that was said to travel fourteen miles in fifteen days. Every effort was made to drive the locomotives through the drifts at Plymouth, but it was impossible.

At Lawrence the storm was so severe that the mills were closed at 5 o'clock Thursday night, and teams sent to convey the operations to their homes. Several females came near perishing.

Distribution of the Public Lands.—On Saturday last, Mr. Bennett of New York, introduced into the House of Representatives, his bill for the distribution of the Public Lands. This bill has been modified somewhat since the last Congress. It now provides for the donation to each State except Texas of 150,000 acres for each Senator and Representative, and proposes to cede all the new States except Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois, which have already received liberal grants, 1,500,000 acres in addition; and to the States of Ohio and Indiana, all the public lands within their limits.

All grants in the new States are to be applied to the construction of railroads, but the lands donated to the older States may be at the discretion of their Legislatures, appropriated to purposes of education or internal improvements.

Five Score Years Old!—A correspondent of the Norfolk County Journal states that Mr. Josiah Hall of Wilpole, was one hundred years old on the 26th ult. The event was celebrated at the Meeting House, where addresses appropriate for the occasion were made. After the service at the church, the company repaired to the vestry, where an ample dinner was provided. At the head of the table sat the man of one hundred years, surrounded by his family and friends. When the dinner was past, the aged man, for the entertainment of the company, related to them a brief history of his several campaigns in the army of the Revolution. Mr. Hall is in good health and spirits, and bids fair to live for several years to come.

A REGIMENT FOR TURKEY.—At a recent meeting in New York for making arrangements for sending a regiment to help Turkey, the Rev. Dr. Bassett, the President announced that Mr. Lawrence of the Eric R. R. Co. had offered provisions for 250 men for six months; that Julian had been requested to give a concert; and that the landlord of the Shakespeare Hotel had offered a room for the entertainment of the company, related to them a brief history of his several campaigns in the army of the Revolution. Mr. Hall is in good health and spirits, and bids fair to live for several years to come.

UNWELCOME VISITOR.—On Saturday a snow plough ran off the Old Colony Railroad track in South Boston, and smashed through the side of a house and demolishing a shed. Fortunately no persons were injured, but several were terribly frightened, especially a lady who sat sewing when the unwieldy stranger entered.

A LOVE LETTER.—Mrs. Jenny Goldschmidt recently received a letter from a Texas farmer, bearing the stamp of half the post offices in the United States and Europe. The letter was directed to "Miss Jenny Lind" and contained an offer of his "heart, hand and fortune." Otto was invested with the responsibility of answering the amorous petition.

THE COST OF KISSING.—William Hendry was tried in Providence on Tuesday for kissing three ladies in the street against their consent. He was fined five dollars and cost on each complaint, amounting to \$7.99 for each kiss. Kissing is a great deal cheaper than that in Palmer. Hendry had better move up here.

TO BE HUNG.—The Governor, by and with the advice of the Council, had appointed Friday, the 28th of April next, for the execution of James Clough, convicted of the murder of Gideon Manchester, at Taunton, on the 30th of Dec., 1852. He has been in prison one year.

• Three sons of the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, of Cornwall, Canada West, aged 12, 14, and 15, broke through the ice while attempting to cross the canal at that place. The eldest could have saved himself, but in the attempt to save his brothers he sank with them.

• The barn of Mr. J. P. Williston of Northampton, was destroyed by fire between 12 and 2 o'clock on Friday night, last week. Loss about \$500,—nearly covered by insurance.

GOOD MEDICINE.—Dr. Howard's Cancer and Cancer Syrup, advertised in this paper, is said, by those who have used it, to be a most excellent medicine. Those who try it invariably experience relief.

• Rev. Freeman Nutting, the founder of the Massachusetts Colony in Minnesota, died at St. Anthony, of pulmonary consumption, Dec. 7th, aged 42.

• Mr. Geo. N. Sanders, writing to the New York Herald, 16th, says that Kosuth has been invited to Constantinople by the Porte, and leaves in the steamer next week.

• The gold deposits at the U. S. Mint for December aggregate \$4,500,000, and the total deposits for the year \$33,500,000.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The assembled wisdom of our Commonwealth met at the State House on Wednesday morning—the first day of this session.

The Senate was called to order by Hon. John Mansur of Fitchburg, the senior Senator present, and after the usual oath had been administered, proceeded to ballot for President. Clas. Edward Cook of Suffolk, was elected on the third ballot, and Clas. Calhoun, was re-elected to the office of Clerk.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Mr. Bradbury of Newton, he being the senior Representative present. At about half past 11 the necessary oaths of office were administered to His Excellency Gov. Clifford, and the Assembly then proceeded to the choice of a Speaker.

At the first ballot the whole number of votes cast was 280. Necessary for a choice 145. Otis P. Lord of Somerville, Whig, had 190; Jas. S. Whiting of Conway, Democrat, 61; Sam. Clark of Northampton, Free Soil, 31; scattering 7; and Mr. Lord was elected.

Wm. Showe, Whig, of Springfield, was elected Clerk on the first ballot.

An order was offered by Mr. Thompson of Boston, providing that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of examining the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and reporting such amendments or alterations as they might deem expedient and in accordance with the general sentiment of Massachusetts people. The order was laid over, and the House adjourned.

In the House, Benjamin Stevens was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms by an unanimous vote. Rev Arthur B. Fuller of Boston (Unitarian) was elected Chaplain, having 108 votes out of 215. Rev Phineas Stowe of Boston had 81, Rev Jonah L. Gross of Westfield had 2, and the rest were divided among some dozen other gentlemen.

Mr. Richelieu of Adams presented the memorial of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, for aid in constructing the projected Hoosac Tunnel, and moved that it be referred to a Joint Committee, consisting on the part of the House, of one from each county. The memorial was laid on the table.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES!—Late English papers give an account of the loss of the steamer Marshall, plying between Hull and Hamburg, which took place early in the last month.

During a gale she came in contact with the barque Woodbridge, and soon foundered with all on board, comprising one hundred and fifty persons. The master of the Woodbridge publishes a detailed account of the disaster in the London Times of the 7th ult.

• A marriage has just come off in Syracuse, which was the result of an advertisement inserted in the New York papers. The advertisement was replied to by a Syracuse lady, pictures and letters were exchanged—finally a meeting took place. Result—marriage, and a vindication of the advertising system.

THE DRUNKARD'S END.—A young woman, named Ann Morrison, aged about 24 years, was born to death in New York city on Tuesday evening, while intoxicated. She fell against a hot stove, set her clothes on fire, was too drunk to help herself, and before assistance could reach her was burned to death.

THE DEAD OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Up to the present time, says the Golden Era, there have been four thousand five hundred bodies interred in grounds of the Yerba Buena Cemetery. Of this number, between four and five hundred have come to their end by violence and accident—a fact which to reflective minds, must appear startling.

• Each of the four steamers of the Collins line have crossed the Atlantic about forty times, conveying in the aggregate from fifty to eighty thousand persons, and not a life has been lost by neglect, carelessness, or negligence.

• Maria Summer committed suicide in New York on Friday. Her husband once in a fit of insanity, attempted to kill her; ever since which time, she has been subject to low spirits.

• In New York on Saturday, a man who was hit in the face by a snow-ball stabbed Peter McKeon, one of the youngsters engaged in snow-balling each other, and wounded him it is feared, fatally.

• A model return upon a writ was recently made by a deputy sheriff in Morgan County, Indiana. It was—Served the within, but was fit with brickbats by the woman that couldn't serve it.

• We learn from the Clinton Courant that Rev. J. W. Cooper, arrested in Lowell for breach of marriage promise, has since married Miss Fletcher, one of the parties and that she has tied up that suit.

• Gold Lump.—The editors of the Worcester Spy have shown a lump of gold weighing 73 1/2 ounces, and valued at \$1300, which was dug in California by Mr. Thomas Ashworth, of Millbury.

• Bulwer has just entered into an arrangement with a celebrated London publisher, by which he is to receive over \$80,000 for the privilege of re-printing his works for ten years.

• There is a man down east, a facetious chap named New. He named his first child Something; it was Something New. His next child was called Nothing; because it was Nothing New.

• The managers of the New York Crystal Palace have decided to make it a permanent institution, devoted to the exhibition of industrial and artistic productions of all nations. It will probably be open the year round.

• According to the report of the Treasurer of Philadelphia, there is in that County one grog shop to every forty-four taxable inhabitants.

For the Journal.

Bless your warm heart gentle reader, it is Winter. The snow lies cold and white on the dreary hills; the trees in the forest look like skeletons in a grave yard; painting their slender arms this way and that way, and shaking their withy heads in the wind. It is Winter surely. Don't you notice how the frost sparkles in the morning sun? Don't you see the icicles pending from the eaves and water spouts? Don't you hear the wind whistle at the window casing, and do you not shiver your shoulders as the wail of the blast falls upon your ears?

It is Winter! All outward objects are cold and cheerless; but where is the heart of flesh and blood that does not grow warm while contemplating the merry pastimes of Winter? Can there be a soul so chilled by selfishness, as not to feel warm and genial towards everybody while the deadly embrace of the frost-king holds all inanimate objects with an icy grasp? Poor, to-be-pitied mortal you are, if your soul and heart cannot grow warm in Winter.

Winter evenings! Bright, sparkling gems in the firmament of cold weather; green oases in the desert waste of snows and frosts; cheerful hours in the long watches of the night. Who will not thank Heaven for long Winter evenings? Who cannot feel enchanted with the out-door view on a Winter night? Look at the great white mantle spread over the hills and valleys; see the moonbeams dance upon the snow drifts—see the frost glittering along the roadside—watch the stars in their distant home of blue, twinkling and sparkling as they look down through the half congealed atmosphere—hear the neighboring waterfall struggling with the ice-spirit; listen to the chime of sleigh bells, the ring of merry voices, and then turn away if you can with no feelings of gratitude for Winter evenings.

Build high the fire, let down the curtains close the shutters. It is a bleak and stormy night. The blast howls without, let there be comfort and cheer within. Form around the blazing hearth a circle of bright faces and affectionate hearts, and while the storm beats against the windows and the wind roars over the chimney top, let joy and gladness reign among the fire-side group. But let not the poor wayfarer be forgotten; let a hearty welcome greet him from open doors and the stranger's friend; spread the hospitable board and let him that tarrieth find a home with thee. Then shall the unfortunate speak thy name with reverence and implore blessings to rest upon thee.

Winter and cold weather! Everybody loves them but old bachelors and old maids—they are past loving anything that warms the feelings and makes people feel good natured. They can hardly venture into the outer atmosphere without freezing; they wonder why it need not be cold; they think warm weather ought to last the year round—one continual streak of sunshine! They have a proverbial horror of getting up in the morning and going to bed at night; they have an awful fear of cold sheets, cold noses and cold feet! Oh, how icy their human natures become in Winter weather! Bless your disconsolate, single souls, what's the use of your going shivering and freezing through the world, making yourselves uncomfortable, and finding fault with the weather? Why don't you, like sensible

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAP OF PALMER.—An agent is now canvassing the town for subscribers to a Map of Palmer, from a survey taken by L. A. Woodford of Avon, Ct. The drawing which exhibits gives a very correct view of the whole town. It is desirable that the Map should be embellished with views of some of our most prominent public and private buildings, and we trust that those who are able will show their good taste by having their residences pictured on the Map. In this village the State Alms House, the Nassauvano, Tockwotton, Congregational and Baptist Churches, and several private residences, should be selected for the Map. The manufacturing establishments in all the villages, as well as churches and prominent private residences should also embellish the same. These will show the beauty and business of the town, and illustrate the good taste of its citizens. The Map will be published about the first of April or May.

THE MEETING HOUSE.—Services were held only half a day in the Cong. Meeting House last Sabbath. Mr. McGivney gives the Society leave to occupy it again next Sunday, and if it is not purchased by them next week, it will be closed against them. The Society will hold a meeting some time during the week to decide on what course it best to take. They talk of building a new church.

THIEF DETECTING SOCIETY.—The Palmer Thief Detecting Society held its annual meeting at the Tockwotton House last Monday evening. LAMBERT ALLEN was chosen President, SAMUEL ATWOOD Vice President, Dr. WM. HOLBROOK Secretary, and A. V. BLANCHARD Treasurer. The Pursuing Committee of last year were re-elected. The meeting closed with a capital supper, provided by Mr. Norris of the Tockwotton House.

LARGE HOGS.—We notice that some of our exchanges are bragging about large hogs, but we have not noticed any that beat the one which was killed by Mr. S. V. R. Smith of Wales, last Tuesday. Mr. Smith's hog weighed 600 pounds!

SMALL POX.—There are several cases of small pox in the center village of Monson, and one death has occurred there from that disease.

THAW.—The weather for the past few days has been quite mild, and the sleighing has thereby been ruined.

Congress.—But little has been done in Congress since the holidays set in. Business was generally suspended in Washington on Monday, and the President's house thronged beyond all precedent. The citizens interchanged calls, and the sleigh-bells rang merrily.

The business of Congress mostly consists of reports of Committees, and the introduction of bills, which are of little interest to the public generally. When anything of interest occurs we shall lay it before our readers, but we hardly believe that many of them will care to read the prosy proceedings which are now taking place.

Michael McKenna, about 17 years of age, employed in the dye-house of the Woonasquatucket Print Works, in North Providence, was killed on the afternoon of the 29th, his clothes having been caught by the shaft while he was adjusting a belt.

Who is He?—A writer in Putnam's Magazine says that the man who will be President of the U. S. in 1900, is in all likelihood running barefoot at this very moment amongst the huckleberry bushes of Oregon? Go it, little one! Keep a sharp look out for briars and thorns.

In Montague, on the 16th, Avery Clapp was turning a hub in a turning lathe, when the hub burst, part of it flying against his head and face, injuring them very seriously.

At the Court of Common Pleas at Lawrence last week, Jeremiah P. Jones of Georgetown, recovered \$450 in a suit for damages against the city of Lawrence, received from the felling of an awning.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—William G. Bates of Westfield has resigned the office of District Attorney for the four western counties, and the Governor and Council have appointed to the place Henry L. Daves of North Adams.

SMITH, THE BIGAMIST.—The Manchester Mirror states that Warren F. Smith was married to Amherst Jail Wednesday. As far as heard from he has only four wives at present, and is engaged to marry a fifth!

Charles de Montholon has been appointed Consul General of France at New York. He is the son of Napoleon's General, and has been many years in the French service.

MURDER.—On Monday of last week, Eben Goodsell was murdered at Bridgeport, Ct., by a negro named Morris Nichols, by shooting with a pistol. Nichols was drunk.

Fourteen thousand and ninety-eight persons are now receiving pensions in the several States from the U. S. Government under the various acts passed since 1818.

One thousand gallons of milk are sent to the city of Boston daily by railroad, from the town of Wurton.

There are seventeen Jesuit colleges in the United States.

PAPER HOUSES.—A town made of paper has been recently set up in a field near London, preparatory to its shipment on board an Australian vessel. It consists of ten houses. It is not the simple paper-mache, as ordinarily used, but contains an admixture of rags not reduced to pulp, which enables it to solidify as hard as a board. The walls are double, to insure ventilation, and partitions have a strength and durability which will put to shame the lath and plaster mockeries of too many of the London houses that Jack built. It was found on trial that one of the smaller houses could be pulled down and built up again in four hours.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have effected an astonishing Cure of an illness that the Faculty pronounced incurable.—Rebt. Partlet, mariner, of Wolsoken, on Wissack, was afflicted with a dreadful soreness on the arm. He had been two years in a hospital abroad, and for a considerable time in one at home, without recovering his health, and at last was given up by the faculty, who pronounced him to be incapable, but after using Holloway's Ointment and Pills for a short time the wound was completely healed, and his health permanently restored. This can be attested by Mr. Abraham Catlin, and other respectable inhabitants of the parish of Wolsoken.

Read what Dr. Weaver's Medicines continue to do at Home in Connecticut.

Another Case of Long-standing Humors Cured.

Mystic Bridge, Ct., Sept. 1853.

I was afflicted with Humor in a violent form, some 15 years ago, which made its appearance in sores and eruption on one of my legs, and continued spreading until it had covered nearly the whole surface, from the knee to the ankle, at which time it became so serious that I was unable to attend to my business half the time, and commenced taking medicine, and continued until I had thoroughly tried all the medicines that were advertised to cure the disease, but without effect, and had given up my case as hopeless, and was assured by my physician that my case was incurable, and it continued until about a year ago. Seeing notice of your Camphor and Salt Remedy, I showed it to my friends to call on Dr. Weaver; but looking at it as I had been accustomed to look at everything of the kind, a humbug. But after conversing with the proprietor of the medicine, and also Mr. Keable of New London, was it indeed take six months, and soon produced results, and I had commenced using it, and when I had taken it all, began to look at it as nearly cured. Since that time, myself and family have used twelve bottles, and have enjoyed better health for the past six months than I have for 14 years.

GURDON GIDDINGS.

Jan. 7, '54.

DUNKLEE'S HUMOR REMEDY!

For all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

This Medicine, by its Tonic and Alterative properties, cures that Scrofulous habit which, if neglected, tends to Consumption. It is also effective in Jaundice, Dyspepsia and Biliary Affections, arising from want of proper action of the Liver.

For sale in this village by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Dec. 31.—37.

Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenge.—Is beyond doubt, the greatest and most efficient medicine ever offered to the public; and should constantly kept on hand by every family.

For children to use for colds, coughs, &c. One man remarked, after having been kept awake all night with his children, who were sick with colds, that "the first box he used was worth a five dollar bill to him," and, reader, it only cost him 25 cents, and \$5 would buy twenty-five boxes or more.

Why remain sinking, day by day, to an untimely grave, when hope promises so faithfully? Almost guilty of suicide in neglecting to use this simple and pleasant "Pitch Lozenge," which is curing so many, and cannot possibly harm any one. See Advertisement in another column.

"I DIGEST!"—Such is the true meaning of the word "LEPSIN," in the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the true Digestive Fluid, or Pharyngeal Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unfeeling Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders Good Eating perfectly consistent with Health. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of the paper.

BORN.

In this Village, Jan. 1, a daughter to Patrick Wilder.

At Monson, 23d ult., a son to L. C. Chandler, a son to H. W. Coyle.

MARRIED.

In Greenwich, Dec. 28, Chester Olds and Sarah A. Stone; Hiriam L. Marsh and Maria L. Bond.

At Chicopee, 21st ult., James Feeny of Palmer and Honora Malony of Springfield.

In Ware, 21st, Otis Bailey of Paxton, and Mrs. Mary F. Oliver of Hardwick.

DIED.

In Belchertown, Dec. 23, Widow Anna Mrs. S. S.; Joshua Whitman, 84.

In Hartford, Dec. 23, Mrs. Amanda B. Smith.

Her remains were interred at Belchertown.

In New York, Dec. 23, of small pox, Nelson L. Wait, 28, late of Palmer.

At Brinfield, 23d, Linus Hooper, 70; 23d, Florence, 15 months, daughter of W. G. Barber.

At Monson, 29th ult., Timothy H. Brown, 71; Jan. 3, Edward, 2 1/2 years, son of Nathan Goodell.

For Sale or to Rent.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.—40 by 25, two story high, half a mile east of Palmer Depot. Also a large shop 40 by 25, with water power. For particulars inquire of J. B. MAYNARD, on the premises. Jan. 7 '53.

Ladies' Shoes and Rubbers.—Complete assortment just received and for sale low by W. CONKEY. Jan. 7 '53.

Commissioners' Notice.

HAMPDEN SS.—Whereas the estate of Hiram P. Lee, late of Palmer, in said county, deceased, has been represented insolvent, the subscribers, appointed by the judge of Probate for the said county, commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the said estate, will attend them for that purpose at the public house kept by C. D. Foster in the village of Thorndike in said Palmer, on Thursday the 6th of April, A. D. 1854, and Saturday the 17th of June, A. D. 1854, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days, and six months from the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1853, are allowed to the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims.

SAM'L T. SPAULDING,

jan. 7 '53 JOEL RICE.

Found.

IN the road between Palmer Depot and Thorndike, on the evening of the 2d inst., a Robe which the owner can have by calling on the subscriber and paying for this advertisement. Jan. 7, '53.

DAVID KNOX.

Coal ! Coal !

ALL kinds furnished at short notice, delivered at Palmer, cheaper than can be got elsewhere, by the subscriber. G. M. STACY.

jan. 7 '53.

Boy Wanted.

A N honest, faithful boy, 14 or 15 years of age, is wanted in a Drug Store. WM. HOLBROOK.

jan. 7 '53.

Notice.

THE undersigned having disposed of his Stock of Groceries to O. H. BIDWELL, would tender his grateful acknowledgement for the liberal patronage bestowed the last year, and would recommend a continuance of the same with the present proprietor, feeling confident of his determination and ability to serve the public well.

A. C. BILLINGS.

HAVING purchased of Mr. A. C. Billings his Stock of Groceries, and replenished the same with a full, choice and extensive purchase of Family Groceries, would solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late proprietor.

O. H. BIDWELL.

Palmer, Dec. 17, 1853.

List of Letters

R EMAINING in the Post Office at Palmer, Dec. 31, 1853.

Blake E. W.
Bonis J. W.
Lorenz
Chamberlain Dana
Clifford James J.
Coy Henry
Damian Charles
Dugan Daniel P.
Goff Charles II
Gavin Bridget
Hastings Jane E.
Hubert Lucretia L.
Hammond G. W.
Hamilton Asa
Henkin Henri
King Bridget
Lyons Win

Morgan W. B.
McElwain J.
Miller H. F. 2
Nichols Wm
Pepper Joseph F.
Parker Addison
Pepper Thos B.
Robinson Pliny
Rider Hiriam
State Willard 2
St. Lawrence Catherine
Sullivan Daniel
Smith John
Sayles F. O.
Thompson K. Dealy
Wilds Harrison
Whitney Samantha
Weaver Maria

Persons calling for the above Letters will please say advertised.

A. C. BILLINGS, P. M.

Palmer, Dec. 10th, 1853.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!

A woman is shown holding a large glass bottle labeled "THE RENOWNED REMEDY". She is wearing a bonnet and a patterned dress. The background shows a landscape with trees and a path.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

This extraordinary Ointment is composed of the finest healing Balsams, and when used in accordance with the directions, which accompany each pot, will insure cure when all other means fail. Cases of the most obstinate Skin diseases readily yield to its efficacy. It is famous when used in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Contracted or Stiff Joints. In Asthma it will do wonders f

well rubbed into the Chest.

A MOST ASTOUNDING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON, ENGLAND.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir.—Mrs. Sarah Dixon of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposited before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers on her arms, feet, legs and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and all of the Potts, and before that was all used, symptoms of anorexia appeared. By persevering with the medicinies for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain Dear Sir, yours truly,
Dated Aug. 12, 1853. J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy or a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 18, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipels, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was entirely successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicinies, and have recommended them to others in the neighborhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant.
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bumions, Bit.

of Moschete and Sand Flies, Coco bean, Chie-

go foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns (Soft

Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lymph,

Piles, Rheumatism, Scabs, Soft Nipples, Sores, Throats, Skin diseases, Scurvy, Sores, Head-

Tumors, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and also at his House in New York. Orders for Medicines in the States addressed to T. H. Ordway, New York, will receive due attention.— Sold also by respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots of 37 1/2 cents, 87 cents and \$1.50 each. To be had at Wholesales of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. WM. HOLBROOK, agent for Palmer.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Account, will please call and settle immediately.

J. S. LOOMIS.

deSift.

Palmer, Dec. 10th '53.

W. WHITNEY & CO.

Palmer, Dec.

POETRY.

*For the Journal
A Happy New Year!*

"Tis ringing out on the morning air,
And it startles the worldly and gay—
"So soon! why we heard that merry tone
And it seemeth but yesterday;"
And they think for a while of the year that is
gone,
Then thoughtlessly rush in the passing throng.
And others, there are, the weary and worn,
That start at the cheerful sound,
And murmur, "So long, why the wheels of
time
Grow slow in their circlet round;"
For the steeds and chariot fly swift over
flowers,
But heavily drag in life's winter hours.
But yonder's a mourner: and the school
boys cry
Awaken a foul, loving name;
And she murmurs so sadly, "A twelve
month since,
And dear lips were wishing the same;
But my idol now sleeps in his lone bed—the
grave—
Where New Years ne'er comes kind wishes to
crave."

Yes, the worldy—the weary—the worn,
Give heed to the schoolboy's cry,
And think of the past, while better's would
be

To wait a strong prayer on high,
That this year may be rich in labors of love,
Making ready that treasure which fades not
above. RUBRIC.

The First Marriage.

It is not good, Jehovah said
That man should be alone;
We'll make for him a help-mate chaste,
Born of his very bone—
To be the sharer of his joy,
The solace of his life,—
The wingless angel then was sent,
Intended for his wife.
"Who gives this woman to this man?"
The Mighty Father cried;
"I do the precious boon confer,"
The Son of God replied.
Then to the man by Heaven was linked,
The sweet, angelic fair;
When next the Holy Ghost came down,
And blessed the happy pair.

For bride and groom, in Eden's bower,
A banquet rare was spread—
And Muses came from Paradise,
And deck'd the bridal bower;
The spotless guests that bid them joy
Were angels from above;
God made, watched, and tied their hearts,
With silken cords of love.

When King James I. first saw the public library at Oxford, and perceived the little chains by which the books were fastened, he expressed the wish that if ever it should be his fate to be a prisoner this library might be his prison, those books his fellow prisoners and the chains his fetters.

If you intend marrying for love, pay your addresses to the lady herself; if legacies, court those who are going to leave them; and if for connexion, court the whole family.

It is only great souls that know how much glory there is in being good.

Folly is not long pleased with itself.

Taste.—When men and lamps smoke they are a nuisance.

GIRL PRINTERS.—The Daily Columbian, Cincinnati, advertises for a buker's dozen active, sprightly girls, to learn type setting.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. A. BAILEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Nassaucoomo Block.)

A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cassimere and Vestings, constantly on hand. All orders executed with neatness and dispatch. Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

JAMES G. ALLEN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and business in the Probate Courts. Office in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store. Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5-3m.

STEPHEN NEEDHAM,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Successor to T. C. Denecke.)

MONSON, MASS.

Garments made in the best manner, with the utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing constantly on hand.

May 28. 1853.

J. S. BAILEY,
DEALER IN

All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair prices.

Job work done promptly and in the best manner.

Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 57f

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Shop in Barton's Block, MONSON, MASS.

15tf

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger's Building, April 1, 1852. 50f

F. J. WASSUM,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.

An excellent assortment of Cloths and trimmings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to order.

July 21, 1852. 34f

NOW'S YOUR TIME!! MONEY UP & GOODS DOWN.

WHITNEY & CO.,

OFFER their entire Stock of Goods, worth at least, \$10,000, at greatly reduced prices for CASH, the next 30 days.

1,000 " Prints, 10 cts., former price 8 to 10 cts.

1,000 " De Laine, 17 cts., fr. " 12-2- "

500 " Rich Plaid 25 " " 23 to 25 "

1,000 " Dress and Cloak Goods at Cost, 5,000 " Sheetings, 8 cts., fr. price 8-12 to 9 cts.

BLEACHED COTTON,
FLANNELS,

Table and Irish Linen,

At 15 per cent less than former prices.

GREAT BARGAINS

May be expected in

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES.

Our Stock of CLOTHING at almost our own prices. We assure you we mean what we say. We are "hard up," and are bound to raise the dollars.

Bring in your SILVER, your GOLD and your BANK BILLS, and secure the BAR-GAINS at

WHITNEY & CO.'S.

Mc Gilvry's Block, 3 Dec. 1853

Time is Money.

THUS said Doct. Franklin, and it is true now as ever, that "He who saves time saves money."

Money and time are both saved in the use of the KAOLEAN SOAP, an article heretofore but little known in this vicinity, but nevertheless an article which is working its way into every community, and when once known, is used in preference to almost any other soap, and is recommended to the public as having among others, the following superlativities over most soap.

It requires no more than half the quantity to do the same work.

It saves nearly half the time and labor in washing.

It costs no more than the best family soap.

Nothing enters into its composition that will injure the most delicate fabric.

It does not clip or injure the hands like many soaps, but on the contrary is softening and healing and will cure cracked or chapped hands. One trial will convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

This soap is manufactured in Palmer, (Denton village) and is for sale by the box at the Factory, and at retail in most of the Stores in this vicinity, and is known as the "Kaolean Soap," or "McCord's Family Soap." Made by

W. McCORD & CO.,

Factory near the Church.

Certificate.

I have examined McCord's Kaolean Soap practically, and am well acquainted with the properties of the ingredients used in its manufacture, and do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to any other soap now in use. It contains nothing that will injure the most delicate fabric.

SAMUEL TRUESELL, Chemist, New York City.

Person wishing to purchase the right to manufacture the above soap, should address S. H. Hall, Palmer, Mass., who is fully authorized to make sales of territory and execute all needful papers.

W. McCORD, Patentee, 7tf

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers!

J. BOWLES has just received large orders to his former stock of Men's Women's Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of the best quality and styles, for sale for Cash.

Please call and examine. Nassawango Block, No. 1. sept 24tf.

"Eureka, Eureka."

We have found it at last. Now for the little ones. Why will parents waste hours and days in fruitless endeavors to get perfect pictures of their children, and after all, get nothing but a poor miserable caricature? We would say, come to our *Excelsior Gallery*, and we will guarantee to make you a perfect picture, by our *Electro-Chemical process*, that works in from 1-2 to 2 seconds.

We defy any Daguerrian in Springfield or elsewhere to compare with us, as we are the inventors, and the process is used in our different establishments in the New England and Middle States. For pictures of adults, the Silver Medals we have received from the American Institute, New York, and Franklin, Philadelphia, together with hundreds of premiums from county fairs is sufficient proof that they are "ne plus ultra" of perfection.

We have at great expense procured the exclusive right of Hampden Co., for the

VIGNETTE OR CRYSTAL PICTURES,

The most beautiful and brilliant production of the art. We caution all operators from any infringement of the same.

Prof. D. C. Collins, who is pronounced the best practical operator in the United States, has the glory of the Chemical department.

Howard Peal, an artist by profession, has charge of the artistic.

This establishment, connected as it is, with the world renowned and celebrated artist, Vernon of Paris, and Mayall of London, has facilities for receiving all the late European improvements.

We would call particular attention to our Tailor's in Oil.

COLLINS & CO., Main st., opposite Site late Hampden House, Springfield. Collin's buildings, Westfield. No. 100 Chestnut st. Philadelphia. March 12th, 1853. 47tf.

Equal and Exact Justice to all, Special favors to none."

Trade Solicited but no Trust.

ONE PRICE ONLY!

TERMS CASH, OR ITS EQUIVALENT.

HAVING just purchased a Stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., the same will be offered at a small advance from cost. The public are invited to call and determine for themselves as to prices, and choose between the Cash and Credit systems.

A. C. BILLINGS.

Tockwotton Block, Palmer Depot. Apr. 9th, 1853. 51tf.

F. J. WASSUM,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Shop in Barton's Block, MONSON, MASS.

15tf

F. T. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger's Building, April 1, 1852. 50f

F. J. WASSUM,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.

An excellent assortment of Cloths and trimmings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to order.

July 21, 1852. 34f

WHITNEY & CO.

15tf

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July 21, 1852. 34f

WHITNEY & CO.

15tf

F. J. WASSUM,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

THE PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER---INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

[\$1.25 in Advance.]

\$1.50 a year, or

VOLUME 4.

THE PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GORDON M. FISKE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRTY-EIGHTH STS.
TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.—One Dollar and a half per annum, a discount of Twenty-five Cents to those who pay in advance. For six months, 60 Cents; for three months, 33 Cents. Single copies 3 Cents.

All Letters to meet with attention must be FORWARDED.

Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—For one square (17 Brevier lines) three weeks, one Dollar; for each subsequent insertion, twenty cents. For half a square three-fourths of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside of the paper all the time, will be charged an extra price. A liberal discount will be given to regular advertisers.

Obituary notices and, in fact, all other matter of individual interest, will be charged as advertising.

The Journal has a larger circulation in Easton Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section, to publish them in the Journal.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.
The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A. Shumway,—Thornridge, A. R. Murdoch,—Bowditch, N. D. Wight,—Belchertown, H. A. Longley,—Collins' Depot, W. Collins,—Monson, T. F. Packard,—Monson, Sest's Factory, W. Converse,—Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith,—Wales, J. C. Royce,—Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting,—Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse,—Warren, W. H. Sessions,—Palmer Centre, E. Turner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Peasant Girl of Poitou;

THE COUNTESS D'AURAY.

When Sir Walter Scott first met a lady to whom he was attached, after her elevation by marriage from a comparatively humble to a very lofty rank, he felt extremely anxious to learn whether or not she was happy in her new condition. He knew she had sustained no seriousills, but he had seen by experience, he says, that our happiness is much more often affected by evils which we create for ourselves, in spite of the blessings of fortune, than by real and severe ill. He illustrated the remark by reference to the case of the gentleman who, in the midst of all manner of comforts, was rendered utterly miserable by the daily sight of a neighbor's turkey. We have found a little story in one of the foreign journals, which so forcibly illustrates the same maxim, that we are tempted to translate it.

"M. de Manleau, a young French gentleman, left the school at St. Cyr at the age of twenty-one, with an ensign's commission in his possession. His mother had obtained for him leave of absence for three months, and came to Paris to carry him off for that period to Poitou, anxious to enjoy his beloved society while she could. They left the capital together in a post carriage, and traveled a great part of the journey without any remarkable adventure. At length, a little incident occurred which greatly interested M. de Manleau. The travelers reached steep hill on their way, and M. de Manleau leaped out to relieve the horse, leaving his mother inside. He had scarcely walked a few paces, when he found himself surrounded by a band of village children, who, as is wont in the rural districts of France, offered him boquets of flowers; expecting some little remuneration in return. But as soon as they noticed the lady, they flew to the coach side, and threw their flowers to her. One child alone remained—a girl of thirteen or so, whose uncommon beauty arrested forcibly the notice of M. de Manleau. She was a brunet of a clear and shining complexion, with an admirable form, and teeth as white as ivory. She stood smiling before the young man, but timidly, her flowers in her hand, afraid to present them.

"What is your name, my dear?" said the officer. "Marie, sir," answered the girl. M. de Manleau spoke no more, but stood gazing at the child, thinking to himself that all the portraiture of youthful beauty which he had ever seen were outdone by the work of nature before him. Marie's eyes were cast on the ground, and she did not observe the closeness of his gaze; but others did. A young village lad of fifteen or sixteen, leaped from the wayside and looked at the officer, with eyes full of anger and jealousy. M. de Manleau had little time to notice this addition to the scene, for the voice of his mother was heard calling on him to come and proceed. The young officer hastily took

the bouquet of Marie, and having emptied his purse of its whole contents into her hands, he obeyed his mother's call, and soon saw the villagers no more.

M. de Manleau, when he had time to reflect on the past incident, repented, not of his generosity, but of the way in which he had exercised it. A small medallion, containing his own likeness and that of another dearly cherished person, had been in the purse, and had gone with the rest of the contents. To reclaim it would have been difficult; and the young officer was forced to submit to the loss in silence.

For ten or twelve years, M. de Manleau continued in the army. He at last left it to enjoy the pleasures of a retired, or at least a private life, to which he had ever been attached. After spending sometime with his mother in the country, he came to Paris, and there mixed with moderation in the social enjoyments of the great world. One evening, a friend asked him to go to a party, and allow himself to be presented to Madame d'Auray, wife of Count d'Auray a lady of consummate beauty, and whom all Paris spoke of as the happiest of women. There was, said M. de Manleau's friend, a sort of pleasing mystery about her too. M. d'Auray had suddenly appeared with her in Paris, and presented her to his relatives and friends without saying aught of her birth or name to any one. She was, nevertheless, universally loved and admired. M. de Manleau permitted himself to be persuaded into a visit to the mansion of this happy paragon of female loveliness. When he was presented to her, a confused idea struck him that he had seen her before, but he could not remember where or when. The idea made him thoughtful, and he retired to the recesses of a window, where he for a time stood alone.

A soft and sweet voice at his side made him instantly turn around. "Have you been lately in Poitou, sir?" said the Countess d'Auray, for she it was who spoke. "Not lately, Madam," answered M. de Manleau; "our property there was sold. Are you acquainted with Poitou, may I ask?"

"I am, sir, said the Countess; and as she spoke she took a bouquet of flowers from the window, and held it up before him with a smile. A light broke in upon M. de Manleau's mind. "Behold my consolation. When I am vexed!"

"What has happened?" said the Countess, anxiously.

"Not much, my love," was the reply; "only we must economize. I must sell some part of my property, keep but one carriage, and give dinners but once a month. I have lost a large sum of money."

"Thank Heaven, it is nothing worse!" said the Countess.

"How did the loss occur; may I enquire?" said M. de Manleau.

"Folly on one side and villainy on another," answered the Count. "I had for some time entertained the thought of purchasing in the funds; and meeting at the house of one of my friends, a certain broker named Dennever, who was recommended as an active man of business; I intrusted him with the means of making the necessary purchase. This worthy broker took my money with great coolness, and next day went off, no one knows where."

"Have enquiries been made?" said M. de Manleau.

"Oh, yes!" answered the Count; "we have at least had the satisfaction of discovering who he was. He was first a peasant, became next a village clerk, and finally settled in Paris, a sort of low agent in the bruker way. He wormed himself by degrees into the confidence of so many people, as to get large sums into his hands. You know the rest."

By the by, Countess, addressing his wife, he is a countryman of yours. We learn that he came from Poitou, and that his name was not Dennever, but Pierre Billon.

The rascal has left a wife, too, an excellent woman whom he abused and neglected, completing his rascality to her by carrying off with him another person, an infamous character. But I must go to consult further with my fellow sufferers." So speaking, the Count departed.

M. de Manleau looked at the Countess. "What think you now, Madam?"

Pierre was my only tie to my birthplace, and it was only on his account that I distrested. I gave him opportunities to renew his addresses, but his anger and jealousy prevented him from doing so. I yielded to the pressing suit of the other, and was whirled off in a carriage from Poitou. Before I had gone far I repented of my conduct and entreated with tears to be carried back to Pierre; but my mind became calmer ere long.

My incaution could only be excused in a village girl of fifteen. But I was in safe guidance. It was to a school near Paris that I was conveyed by the Count d'Auray, who, as you may imagine, was the person now alluded to. For five years I remained in perfect seclusion, enjoying the best of advantages of education. At times the Count visited our seminary, and I learned to love him fondly. How could it be otherwise? In my

benefactor I saw the tenderest of lovers and most amiable of men—young, handsome and accomplished. Pierre was forgotten, and I became the Countess d'Auray. Ah! Monsieur de Manleau, continued the Countess, can you conceive, after this recital, the cause of the secret grief that preys upon me? Pierre is the cause. Old feelings have returned upon me. Mad woman that I am! I regret the hours of flower gathering by the wayside; I figure to myself the happiness I have lost an excellent that possessed; I dream of being a peasant's wife, the owner of but a cot, a cow and a little garden! These thoughts haunt and pursue me. Yes, sir, they make me miserable, who so dearly love my husband!—What madness!"

As the Countess said this she shed an abundance of tears. M. de Manleau pitied her sincerely; but he said—"Madam, this misery is but the result of an excess of happiness. You are absolutely satiated with blessings."

"Ah! Monsieur de Manleau," continued the Countess, "but think how much poor Pierre Billon regrets me! Perhaps he has died of grief, and it was I too, who was in the wrong in the quarrel which separated us." M. de Manleau continued for some time to talk and reason with the lady. He tried the force of ridicule, and painted Picre, not as the flower gathering boy of her fancy, but as a coarse, uneducated clown, whose society would be intolerable to her cultivated mind, and who lived in a state very unlike the Dauphin or Melibous of her Arcadian dream. He would probably be married, said M. de Manleau, long ago, and possibly was vicious and beat his poor wife. All this sort of reasoning only drew a sigh from the lady—she was silenced but not convinced.

In time M. de Manleau became an intimate friend and constant visitor of the Count d'Auray and his lady. He saw that the latter indeed loved her husband fondly, and in his presence forgot all her distress; but it returned to her in solitude. One day, while M. de Manleau was seated with the Countess, conversing upon the usual subjects of their acquaintance, the Count d'Auray entered, pale and agitated. The Countess sprang up. Her husband embraced her, saying to M. de Manleau—"Behold my consolation. God himself shall be with us, and be our God:

There we shall see his face
And never, never sin,
And from the rivers of his grace
Drink endless pleasure in.

O! what a happy world! And how happy shall we all be when we once get there!

O! dear mother," said the little child jumping up at the thought of a bright, happy place, and such a happy company. "Let us all go now, let us start now! I long to be there. Let us go right away to-night."

"Oh! but we can't get ready to-night: we must wait a little while; and God is not ready for us to come yet, but when we must go he will let us know."

"But why can't we get ready now? Oh! I should like to go now right up to heaven. Dear mother, let us go to-morrow."

"But my dear child, we are not ready yet, and we must wait God's time, and when he is ready he will send for us."

"Well, dear mother, let us begin to pack up now at any rate."

To My Mother.

My Mother! many a burning word Would not suffice the love to tell With which my innocent soul is stirred; As thoughts of thee my bosom swell; but better I should ill express The passion thus, than leave unfold The glow of filial tenderness Which never in my heart grows cold.

Or as I muse o'er all the wrong, The silent grief, the secret pain, Ay froward youth has caused, I long To live my childhood o'er again; And yet, though we were all in vain; The lesson which the love then taught, Nor always be in dormant lain,

The love from thy example caught.

And now, as feeling all divine With deepest power my spirit touch, I feel as if some prayer of thine My Mother! were awaiting me.

And thus availing, more and more,

O, be it there, in bliss, to see

The hopes with which the heart runs o'er

The friendless hour till I find me.

OUR COUNTRY A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

A hundred years hence, and the population of the United States, if it increases as it has in times past, will be about three hundred and seventy-nine millions. That will be equal to one third of the present population of the whole globe. Where there is one person now there will be sixteen then. What a teeming host! And yet there will be room for all. Uncle Sam is rich in lands, and all may have land and employment. But what will be the state of the country then? Will education be far advanced? Will virtue and religion be generally extended? Where will the seat of government be? Washington will be about as far from the centre as Boston would have been from that of the thirteen original States. What will be the state of politics? What will be the honor of the President? But it is useless to ask questions in regard to these matters. Time will bring forth. Our duty is to do good, and be good. Thus we may lay the foundation for good in the future. —*Editor News Letter.*

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—The Presbyterian Witness, published at Knoxville, Tennessee, contains a communication from Rev. R. Caldwell of Pulaski, in the same State, which says that about two hundred persons have been hopefully converted in that town within the last two months and a half. Mr. Caldwell adds:

Never has there been known in this region such a general prevalence of religious interest. Religion was the common topic of conversation every where. In the market place—in the public streets—in the stores, counting-houses, and work-shops; in our schools, among the children, nothing else was spoken of but religion and the great revival. Our village was crowded with strangers from a distance—and many of those returned home "rejoicing on their way."

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN RUSSIA.—The population of European Russia is about sixty millions, only three-fourths of whom are members of the established Greek Church. 3,500,000 Roman Catholics reside within the broad domain of the Czar. The Protestants of the Augsburg confession of faith amount to about 2,000,000, while no less than 2,500,000 belong to the Mahometan creed. There are 600,000 Jews, and about half as many followers of the Grand Lamas of Tibet. 170,000 are open idolaters, and no less than 600,000 are addicted to the disgusting practice of fetishism, worshipping every meagre specimen of brute, as a representative of the divinity of heaven.

HOW TO MANAGE TEMPTATION.—Ten years since, three Indians, in the neighborhood of Green Bay, became converts to temperance, although previously surpassingly fond of the "drain thief." Three white men formed the charitable resolution of trying to draw them back. Placing a canteen of whiskey in their path, they bid themselves in the bushes to observe the effect. The first Indian recognized his old acquaintance with an "Ugh!" and making a high step, passing on. The second laughed, saying, "Me know ya!" The last one drew his tomahawk and dashed it in pieces, saying, "Ugh! you conquer me, now I conquer you."

TO A BACHELOR.—Friend, read this, and ponder it well. For he speaks the truth who says: "Every school-boy knows that a kite would not fly unless it had a string tying it down. It is just so with life. The man who tethers down by a half-dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother, will make a higher and stronger flight than the bachelor, who, having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to something."

HAPPINESS.—True happiness is of a retiring nature and an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self; and, in the next, from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions. False happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her; she does not receive any satisfaction from the applause which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others.

GOLD BULLETS.—From a statement recently made by Mr. Audreg, the Indian trader, it appears that "Elith Inure" is applied by a tribe of Indians in Southern California, to an entirely different purpose from my to which it is used in civilized communities. He says he saw an Indian load his gun with one large and three small gold bullets, to kill a rabbit.

THE following is one of the toasts given at the celebration of the Fourth of July, out west:—American youth—May their ambition reach as high as their standing colts.

An advocate the other day said he had two witnesses in court in support of the cause of his client, and they would be sure to speak the truth, for he had no opportunity of communicating with them.

NUMBER 39.

RICH FOLKS.

We suppose there are people in all parts of the United States who think they are pretty well off—even rich. We know a few unfortunate individuals that labor under this hallucination, & look with a mixture of pity and contempt upon their fellow worms of the dust, whom they suppose to possess less of "the dust" than themselves. But Heaven help these poor things—they have not the slightest conception of what wealth is. They rich, forsought! They are beggars comparatively. Many a rich man's upper servants live in better style.

Mr. Crassus, who flourished long before our time, and whom the reader has doubtless heard of, used to say that the citizen who had not the fortune to supply an army or a legion did not deserve the title of a rich man, and he is good authority. His landed property alone was worth the song little sum of eight and a half millions of dollars! Then he possessed slaves, furniture, horses, cattle and cash to an equal amount—making the comfortable sum of seventeen millions! Mr. Crassus was a rich man: but many of the old gentlemen who departed this life centuries ago, were richer than he. There was Seneca, the philosopher, who uttered and wrote some tolerable good things concerning the age in which he lived, who was worth seventeen millions five hundred thousand dollars. Many modern authors would doubtless have been glad to be remembered in the old fellow's will. And so they were all of them. He left them an invaluable legacy, and this is it: "Whenever you have written a book lay it aside for nine years; and at the expiration of that time peruse it carefully, and then, if your judgment approves, publish it: but not before."

Julius Caesar, like William Micarber, Esq., was "incurring pecuniary liabilities that he found it difficult to discharge." He set a high value on friendship, having purchased that of Ludius Pallus for one million five hundred thousand dollars. He was a terrible spendthrift. Before he succeeded in obtaining any office he had amassed debts to the amount of fourteen millions nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. But office holders had good picking in those days as well as in our own; and as Julius got his hands into the public treasury his debts began to diminish. He soon became rich. He gave Servilia, the mother of Brutus, a part of the value of two hundred thousand dollars. He would doubtless have been guilty of many other extravagances had not this "well beloved Brutus" given him that cruel stab under the fifth rib. On the day of the assassination, Caesar's friend, Marc Anthony, owed five hundred thousand dollars which was paid thirty days afterwards. This same Anthony subsequently swallowed a pearl dissolved in vinegar, (which Cleopatra administered to him,) worth at least \$100,000. He also squandered seven hundred and thirty-five million dollars of the public treasury. He would have been a splendid fellow to have held a fiscal agency under our federal government.

Caesar, at his death, left one hundred and eighteen million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, which Cæsara spent in less than twelve months. He lived at the rate of thirty-five thousand dollars a day; one supper cost four hundred thousand dollars.

Esopus, the comedian, even transcended Caligula in extravagance—having given four hundred thousand dollars for a single dish. He had a son, Claudius, who was a chip of the old block. Among other costly gastronomic feats he swallowed a pearl (a la Anthony) valued at four thousand dollars.

Appius another millionaire, squandered in debauchery, some two million five hundred thousand dollars; after which finding himself sober one day, he investigated his pecuniary affairs, and finding that he had only half a million of dollars left, he poisoned himself because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance.

A Mr. Helingabulus, who lived in those times, and was one of the "upper ten," added occasionally to get up nice suppers, which cost one hundred thousand dollars.

Another gentleman, named Lucillus, seldom sat down to a repast that cost less than one hundred dollars. His private tables eclipsed the "ladies' ordinaries" of my twenty of the best hotels in the world. The fish from his pond were sold for one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

On the other hand, there are not a few that keep amassing wealth, and yet are constantly haunted with the dread of coming to poverty! They are the horse-leech tribe—the constant cry of "Give, give!" is theirs. We would write a long chapter about these latter, but they are too well known to require description. All we need say, is from such extremes of human misery, Heaven defend us.

"Blessings are mine," said an old woman devoutly; "my dear husband has a cork leg, and I have but one stocking to darn!"

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.

SATURDAY JANUARY 14, 1854.

Another Bone of Contention.

SATURDAY—The Committee on Senatorial returns made their report Saturday, which coincides with the official returns from the Governor and Council. It appears, however, that there was a clerical error in the returns from Great Barrington, the date reading 1803 instead of 1853. The return was counted by the Committee, however, in accordance with the usual custom where the informality is purely clerical. Inasmuch as the acceptance or rejection of the returns materially affected the result, the report was re-confirmed with instructions to send for persons and papers.

Benj. Stevens was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms by the Senate in concurrence.

In the House, the Committee on rules and orders reported those of last year, with, however, some amendments of importance, which were discussed.

Monday, at 11 o'clock, was appointed, by a concurrent vote, for a convention to fill the vacancies in the Senate.

MONDAY—The Senate elected Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Baptist, to the office of chaplain.

In convention of the two branches the vacancies in the Senate were filled by the election of the Whig candidates.

The House assigned Tuesday at 11 o'clock, for the choice of Governor on the part of that branch.

TUESDAY—The House proceeded in the forenoon, in accordance with especial assignment, to ballot for candidates for Governor, and sent to the Senate the names of Emory Washburn of Worcester and Bradford L. Wales of Randolph, as the constitutional candidates for the action of the Senate. Wm. C. Plunkett of Adams, and Geo. Osborne of Danvers, were chosen as candidates for Lieutenant Governor.

SENATE—Resignation.—A letter was received from the Hon. Edward Southworth, Senator from Hampden, resigning his seat in this body. (Mr. S. is a member of the House of Representatives, and there retains his seat.)

Wednesday.—The organization of the Legislature, which had been delayed for several days by the blunders of the Clerk of Great Barrington, and the questions to which those blunders gave rise, was at last completed on Wednesday. The facts in relation to the Great Barrington returns are thus stated by the Advertiser:

"In the Berkshire case our readers will recollect that a doubt arose whether the return from the town of Great Barrington should be excluded from the count, on account of an error in its date, which read eighteen hundred and three, instead of eighteen hundred and fifty-three. If the return be rejected, then Henry L. Salin, (Free soil) of Williamstown, was elected by the people, and there is no vacancy for the Legislature to fill. Otherwise, there is a vacancy for which the constitutional candidates are Dr. Salin, and Ensign H. Kellogg, (Whig) of Pittsfield, upon the latter of whom the choice of the Legislature would fall."

We understand, however, that a new informality in the return has been discovered, Mr. Kellogg's name being written Ensign R. Kellogg. If the votes thus returned be not counted for E. H. Kellogg, he will not be the constitutional candidate, but William B. Saxton, (Whig) of Sheffield, will we presume, be the other constitutional candidate, and in that case the Legislature will elect him."

The committee to whom the subject was referred made their report Wednesday. It appeared from an examination of the Selectmen, and other voters of Great Barrington, that the votes cast were for Ensign H. Kellogg, and that the blinder in the returns was therefore amended as aforesaid, and the vote of the town was counted, and there consequently appeared to be no choice of Senator.

A message was sent to the House, and the two branches went into convention to fill this vacancy, and also the vacancy in the Hampden district, caused by the resignation of Mr. Southworth. John L. Reynolds of Monson, was elected for Hampden, and Ensign H. Kellogg, for Berkshire.

After the vacancies in the Senate had been filled, that body proceeded to the choice of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Hon. Emory Washburn for Governor, and Hon. William C. Plunkett of Adams for Lieutenant Governor, were chosen.

A joint committee was appointed to notify the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of their election.

TUESDAY—Gov. Washburn appeared under escort of a joint committee, and he and Lieut. Gov. Plunkett were sworn into office, and the Governor delivered his address, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, assembled in the Representative Hall. We have no room to give the substance of the address this week.

Massachusetts Governors.—Mr. Washburn will be the eighteenth gentleman who has been called to the chief magistracy of this State. John Hancock was the first under the new Constitution. He took the chair of State at the first assembling of the Legislature in October, 1780, and occupied it for 5 years, when he was succeeded by James Bowdoin for two years, after which Mr. Hancock was Governor for six years more, making eleven years in all, or the longest period ever occupied by a Massachusetts Governor. Levi Lincoln held the office nine years, Caleb Strong eleven years, John Brooks and George N. Briggs seven years each. Marcus Morton two years and Wm. Eustis, Elbridge Gerry, Increase Sumner, James Bowdoin and George S. Boutwell two years each. The present incumbent, John H. Clifford, James Sullivan and Christopher Gore, have been chief magistrates but one year each.

In the Legislature in 1780 there were but 200 members. Now there are about twice that number. There were two sessions a year at the first date, and so onward, the one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

Great Discovery of Gold!—A letter from Australia says:—"Write to tell you of a great discovery that has been made on the Geelong side, about 56 miles from the town. They have been digging very deep, and have come on a table of gold about 100 feet from the surface, apparently inexhaustible. All I can tell you respecting it is that the people's minds are greatly turned, from the immense discovery. Every tub full of earth they raise from these holes contains pounds weight of gold! The more they dig, the more inexhaustible it appears."

By the steamer from Geelong this day, I find that a gold quarry has been discovered near Geelong, 100 to 130 feet from the surface of the earth, putting all diggings in the shade. 18,000 ounces have been taken out in three days by a few persons, and one person has got a lump weighing 190 pounds, in one solid piece. This is no exaggeration, and the greatest excitement prevails."

A Duel about a Dress.

"What great events on slender causes bring."

A lady's dress! What is it but a piece of calico, de luise, silk or velvet—a simple piece of cloth of a quality suiting the mean and taste of the wearer—a certain number of flounces, gathers and buttons—a beautifully modeled garment which gives to a female the term of *lady*. Such is the common and proper definition of a woman's dress. A handsome man is only ahead of a dress in a woman's affections; she sighs over her calicos and silks; she dreams over them, and who has not seen copious tears fall over a misfitted or spoiled dress? But recent events in the world have proved that a simple dress has led to consequences more serious than those above enumerated. A duel has been the result of a few remarks carelessly made about the dress of the wife of our Minister to Spain.

The occasion in which the duel originated was a grand ball given by the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Turgot, and to which were invited all the members of the corps diplomatique, including of course the personnel of the American Legation. M. Soule with his lady and son were present. Mademoiselle Soule had on a robe of blue velvet, made in Paris by Palmyre, the favorite mantua maker of the Queen Isabella. The garment was trimmed with lilies in gold lace, and as *decolleté* as modesty would allow to the mother of a family. The richness and style of the dress created a great sensation among the ladies. Attuned by a feeling of envy, and wishing to destroy the favorable impression thus created, the Dutchess de Montijo criticised Madame Soule's style of dress rather severely, and in concert with the French Ambassador himself. This conversation was overheard by the younger Soule, who replied to it with the epithet *cavaille* or *polisson*. The elder Soule was also acquainted with the matter, and when the two left the party, the scandal had extended to several of the company, among whom was the Duke of Alba.

Next day a challenge was sent to the Duke of Alba by young Soule, but a meeting was then prevented by friends; subsequently, however, the met took an unfavorable turn and the two met in mortal combat, the weapons being small swords. After a fight of half an hour, in which neither were injured, the seconds declared that the laws of honor could exact no more, and at their desire the opponents, who had given proof of equal courage and address, consented to shake hands.

The matter being ended between young Soule and the Duke, was taken up by the elder Soule, who sent a challenge to the French Minister, M. de Turgot, in whose house the unpleasant affair originated, and who had been the first to start the scandal repeated by the Duke of Alba. The encounter was fixed for the 18th of Dec., but on the evening of the 16th, Mr. Soule was informed by Lord Howlett that the meeting must be postponed as the Spanish Government had determined to receive the Duke of Alba. A meeting was accordingly appointed for the 17th, at noon. When the parties arrived on the ground, a new difficulty arose. The seconds of Mr. Soule demanded that the distance should be ten paces, while those of M. de Turgot refused and insisted that it should be forty. This latter distance was finally determined upon, and at the second fire the Marquis fell, wounded seriously in the thigh. Mr. Soule was untouched. This has ended the war in Spain about a high-necked dress.

ELOPMENT OF ARAB LADIES.—Ben-Ayet, the wealthy ex-minister of the Bey of Tunis, writes a Paris correspondent, has been to Marseilles to fetch his three wives, and has brought them in triumph to Paris. These ladies have adopted the French costume, and appear in public without veils. The Bey is furious. You are aware that he accuses Ben-Ayet of having plundered his treasury to an immense amount. Since the minister's flight, his widowed spouses have been detained as precious hostages by the Bey. The police never quitted the door of their house, and only a few women were allowed to visit them. It appears, however, that they whilst away the weary hours of their captivity by trying on and learning to wear French dresses, and when they became perfect in the art, they one day coolly walked past the sentinels, who mistook them for visitors. Once at large, they were enabled by the assistance of their friends to obtain a passport from the French Consulate, and with this they sailed for Marseilles. The rage and disappointment of the Bey, whose health has long been in an almost desperate condition, will, it is thought, bring on a fatal fit of apoplexy.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK!

The immense pile of buildings fronting on Broadway, known as the Metropolitan Hall, and including the new and splendid Lafarge Hotel, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Several adjoining buildings on Broadway and Mercer streets, were also greatly damaged. The hotel had a large frontage on Broadway, was built in the costliest style of marble, and extended back to Mercer street, including under its roof the Metropolitan, formerly Tripler Hall. The fire commenced in the hall at 1 o'clock, and in about two hours the whole edifice was in ruins. The loss must be very great, as, next to the St. Nicholas, the Lafarge was the most costly hotel in the city. It was unoccupied, and George S. Boutwell two years each. The present incumbent, John H. Clifford, James Sullivan and Christopher Gore, have been chief magistrates but one year each.

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A little girl about eight years old, named Kelly, fell upon one of the lime kilns in Rockland, Me., one day last week, and was severely burned that she died on Sunday last.

Disasters at Sea.

The late storm was more destructive to property at sea than was at first anticipated. Hundreds of wrecks strew our Eastern coast, and many are the vessels which have gone down to the bottom of the ocean. The number of maritime disasters during the late storm is larger than we have known for many years. Hundreds of lives have already been reported lost, and it is highly probable that the number will be greatly increased when all the disasters become known."

There is a report, brought by the brig Maria, that the shipwrecked at San Francisco had been lost in latitude 38-20, but was unable to render any assistance. The S. F. was a new and well built steamship which left New York on the 21st ult., with a large number of passengers and the third regiment of artillery, bound for California. The intelligence has caused some excitement in Washington, and vessels have been ordered in search of the disabled ship. The San Francisco was insured in New York for \$300,000.

The brig Napoleon, Capt. Sproat, arrived at Boston on Saturday, and reports having failed in with the San Francisco, on the day previous to that in which the Maria sank her. The Capt. of the F. S. stated that his vessel was leaking badly and requested Capt. Sproat to lie by him, but they drifted apart during the night. The steamer Alabama sailed from New York on Sunday morning in search of the disabled vessel.

The number of persons on board the San Francisco was about 800, including two hundred women.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.—A few weeks since we gave an account of a Fillibuster Expedition to Lower California, and the setting up of a new Republic there, with a Captain Walker for President. The Alta California now gives the following account of the defeat of Capt. Walker's party:

"On the 3d, a party of twenty from the force of the Americans at Enciendas, made an attack upon the ranch of Lally Rulla, inhabited by some half dozen families, and carried off beef and provisions. This is but one league from San Tonos, and upon tidings of this reaching there, the inhabitants turned out and went in pursuit of the party, which they overtaken and engaged in a slight skirmish, which resulted in the loss of two killed on the part of the Americans, and two others being taken prisoners. The Americans continued their retreat to Enciendas in good order, and with the rest of the force entrenched themselves in the Adobe House, in that place. Here the fighting continued with the loss of ten or twelve Mexicans. The main body of Mexicans surrounded the house, and prevented all ingress or egress, and effectually cut off the retreat to the vessel by destroying all their boats. This was the aspect of affairs on the 6th. It is deemed impossible that the American party can escape, if, indeed, any remain alive. The character of their assailants renders it impossible that any quarter be shown."

Disasters on the Lakes during the Past Year.—During the year 1853, 260 disastrous occurrences on the great Lakes, resulting in the loss of six steamers, two propellers and thirty sail vessels. Of the various months in the year, November was by far the most disastrous, the records showing the occurrence of eighty accidents in that month. In July, but eleven accidents took place. With but one exception—that of the Ocean Wave, on Lake Ontario—no lives were lost on any of the passenger steamboats. The loss of life by collision was 81, and the loss of property but \$50,000, both showing a great decrease from former years, and affording gratifying evidence of the efficacy of the new laws relating to the guidance of steam vessels, and the improved system of lights. The total amount of loss for 1853 was \$374,445, of which about three-fourths was by American vessels. The greatest amount of property was destroyed on Lake Ontario. Next in the list comes Erie, then Michigan, and the Huron.

Spontaneous Kindling of Fire in the Human Body.—The Courier de l'Europe communicates to the world an account of spontaneous kindling, though no combustion, in the person of a manna maker. This young lady was sewing one night by the light of a candle, when she felt an undue heat over her body. She noticed at the same time that her fore finger was on fire. The flame was bluish and emitted a sulphurous smell. She plunged her hand into cold water, and wrapped it in moistened cloths, but the burning still continued and spread over her hand. Her apron caught fire and she was obliged to take it off. The flame was only visible in the dark. The girl spent the night in efforts to extinguish the blaze, and only succeeded at day break.

NOVEL PLEA.—The clerk of a Boston liquor dealer was brought up the other day for stealing money from his employer. The defense was that the money had been received by his employer for liquor sold in violation of law and that it was no crime to steal it. The court thought such a plea was poor justification for such a theft and committed the accused for trial.

Excitement in Nantucket.—On Sunday evening Nantucket was thrown into a great excitement by the ringing of the bells, about dusk. The people were called out to search for Capt. Luther Crockett, who, with a son about 12 years of age, was missing. Capt. Crockett was partially insane on the subject of spirit rappings, so called. The father and son were found stowed away in the Humane House where they would have frozen to death if left undisturbed.

The body of David Jones of Andover, was found in a clump of woods near the line between Lawrence and that town. The deceased, on the Wednesday previous to the great snow storm, went to Lawrence to procure some provisions, and on his return became bewildered and perished. His dog remained by the body six days, and finally attracted the attention of some men to the spot.

In regard to the Erie troubles, the Governor of Penn. asserts that the highest judicial authority in the State has decided that there exists no authority, by law, for establishing a railroad in the particular locality in which the difficulties have occurred, and

EXPLOSION OF GAS IN NEW YORK.—ON

Tuesday afternoon, as two men were excavating the earth about the gas pipe at the corner of Greenwich Avenue and Twelfth street, in New York, a match was lighted by one of them, whereupon a terrific explosion ensued, throwing the man who lighted the match a height of some twelve feet in the air. The force of the explosion was such as to throw the coverings of the culverts along the line of the sewer in Troy street, with the seven iron plates over the main holes, each weighing 180 pounds, to a distance of more than 500 feet.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—In Baltimore, on the night of the 3d inst., as a child was sleeping in a chamber of the dwelling of Mr. Rodney R. Brooks, a spark from a lighted candle which had been left in the room, ignited a bureau, which, with its contents, consisting of jewelry and dresses to the amount of \$100, was nearly destroyed. In a drawer of the bureau was placed a loaded revolver, the explosion of which first alarmed the family. This pistol, on subsequent examination, was found to have been discharged three times by the intense heat, one of the bullets having penetrated the bed in which the child was sleeping!

AGITATION AT ST. DOMINGO.—The brig Neville, at St. Domingo, on Saturday, Dec. 9, reports that a few days previous to the sailing, a French man-of-war steamer was off the harbor, and had sent in a boat demanding an indemnity of 20,000 francs from the government, for refusing to allow the French emigrants to land.

The forts ashore were manned, and the cannon shotted, under the supposition that the design of the steamer was to land the ex-President; but the following day the steamer went to the leeward.

THE ERIC AFFAIR IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Thursday, Jan. 6th, the following joint resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That the portion of the Lake Shore road from Erie to the Ohio line, which has been constructed by the Franklin Canal Company without right or legal authority, and in violation of the sovereignty of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is, hereby forfeited, and that the Canal Commissioners be directed and required to take possession of the same. The resolution was laid over.

A COURAGEOUS WOMAN.—On Thursday morning some little excitement was produced among the good people of Lowell by a horse which, with sleigh attached, being startled by a snow-slide, commenced running at a furious rate through the street. A woman, who saw the movement, sprang boldly in front of the animal, and grasping its bridle, brought him to a speedy stand, to the astonishment and admiration of all beholders.

HUNG.—The negro Charles, who was convicted of an attempt to commit a rape upon a respectable lady of Charlestown, (Va.) was executed on Friday, January 6th, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. He made no confession of his guilt but on the scaffold made a few disconnected remarks, in the course of which he said: "I have done something that I ought not to have done, and have left undone many things which I ought to have done."

LATE VOYAGES TO CALIFORNIA.—A dispatch to the Merchant Exchange, says that nearly all of the ships from the Atlantic ports had arrived at San Francisco up to Dec. 16, report severe gales off Cape Horn and baffling winds in the Pacific. Notwithstanding the long passages all their cargoes were coming out in fine order.

A FORTUNATE MAN.—It is stated that Samuel Colt, of pistol celebrity, has already realized a profit of one million dollars from his patent right, and the Commissioner of Patents estimates that the profits yet to accrue before his patent expires, will amount to as much more. Efforts are being made to extend his patent so as to cover a term of seven years more.

A BURIED TOWN.—Letters from Naples announce that another ancient town has been discovered, several feet under ground, between Acerao and Scafuri. It is stated that it does not resemble Herculaneum or Pompeii in any respect.

OREGON.—A late number of the Oregonian says another project is on foot to divide the territory of Siskiyou Mountains, and by taking a slice of California, to make a new territory, with the capital at Jackson.

The Legislative Assembly of the territory of Oregon, met at Salem, Dec. 6th.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTY.—The Milford Journal states that quite a spirited movement is in progress in that place and vicinity, having reference to the formation of a new County, to be made up of towns from Worcester, Middlesex and Norfolk Counties, with Milford as its shire.

Doubted.—The reported escape of Smith O'Brien from Van Dieman's Land is doubted. Sir Lucius O'Brien, of Dromoland, the exile's brother, having had no information of the fact at the time the last steamer sailed.

The Methodist Church in Fairhaven were prevented from administering the sacrament on Sunday, from the theft of the wine reserved for the purpose, and a portion of the communion service, by some unscrupulous rascals.

In Connecticut, a man named Lucas has been sentenced to the State Prison for six years, for placing obstructions upon the Middletown Railroad track.

The citizens of Barre have voted, nearly two to one, to petition the Legislature for leave to loan its credit for \$50,000 to the Barre and North Brookfield Railroad,

GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND, ME.—THE CUSTOM HOUSE DESTROYED.

At about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Custom House at Portland, Me., and at eight o'clock the entire building was in ruins. Besides the several offices connected with the business of the Customs, the building contained the post-office, reading-room, Atlantic Bank, U. S. Court rooms, rooms of the Society of Natural History, J. S. Bailey's book store and other offices. Everything in the post-office and book store was saved, but the contents of the Custom offices, the splendid collection of the Natural History Society, Judge Ware's valuable law library, reading-room, court room and other offices, were totally destroyed. The loss is very heavy, but falls mostly upon the Government. The building was formerly the Exchange, and was sold to the Government for \$129,000. It will probably cost \$300,000 to rebuild it. The fire originated in the U. S. Court room.

SLAVER CAPTURED.—The schooner N. H. Gambrell was brought into New York, last week, having been captured on the coast of Africa, as a slaver. She was 110 tons burthen, and was built in Baltimore. She was just ready to receive her cargo when taken. The boat of the vessel was completely filled with water casks and plank over, and in this space, not high enough for a man to stand erect, it is supposed some 300 or 350 slaves were to be stowed. The captain was an American, the two mates Englishmen.

UNJUST CONDUCT.—We learn that a seaman named Crocker was probably made a cripple for the remainder of his life, by the manner in which he was ejected from the ship between Norwich and New London a few evenings since. He was returning to New London after a visit to his family, with whom he had left all his money except just enough to pay his fare. Failing to procure a ticket at the station, he was given five cents extra by the train, and he was seized by the brakeman and thrown over the chain on the rear of the car. His knee was broken by the force of his fall, and he received other serious injuries. He crawled to the nearest house, which was a mile and half distant, where he remained till his friends were notified of his condition.—Ex.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

A SINGULAR STORY.—We are in possession of particulars which form a singular story of a clergyman who is preaching the gospel and raising a family in a neighboring town. The story tells how he left his family at home, came to Palmer, purchased two tickets for N. York, via the New London railroad and night sound boat, being particular to inquire for state-room tickets—how a young lady accompanied him down in the cars—how he took the cars at Norwich to return to Palmer on the second day after, being disguised with a monstrous pair of false whiskers, and seated behind a young lady, with whom he was seen to converse, both of them having boat tickets from New York to Palmer—how he slyly slipped the whiskers from his face into his pocket, on leaving the cars at this place, and was seen to do so by the conductor—how he fed the lady on cake at the Western railroad depot—how she took the cars West and he took a train in a different direction—how he went home and found the news of his false whiskers had got there as soon as himself—how he returned to Palmer and tried to clear up all suspicion, telling the conductor that he wore the false whiskers to improve his looks, that he did not go to New York, and that he did not know the young lady who came up in the car on the seat in front of him—how he stated that everything connected with his journey was all right, and how he was afraid the story would get into the papers, &c., &c., but out of respect to the feelings of parties concerned, we have concluded not to say anything about it this week.

Communication.
Monson, Jan. 12th, 1854.

FRIEND FISH:—See, by your last paper, that you are about having a Map of your Town, and you suggest that it be embellished with views of your Public Buildings, &c. Now I should like to call the attention of our Monson people to do the same thing for our Town, and I could not think of any better way to bring the subject before them, than to give them a notice through your paper, (which I am happy to know has a large circulation here.) I should like to see a Map of Monson, embellished with views of our Churches and Factories, Academy, and also our beautiful State Arms House, which we consider an ornament to our town. Hoping that this suggestion may be sufficient to set the ball in motion, I remain

Yours, most sincerely,
A SUBSCRIBER.

ACCIDENT.—Win. Lloyd, a brakeman on a freight train, on the Western Railroad, had the fingers of one of his hands so badly jammed, while coupling cars at the depot in this village, on Wednesday morning, that it became necessary to amputate one of them.—After returning to Springfield he sent a man back after his finger, because it was in great pain while remaining so far away from the rest of his hand. The uneasiness of the amputated finger could not have occurred from a want of liquor to preserve it, for we have enough of that article here to cover whole bodies.

MONSON.—We are informed that no new cases of small pox have occurred at Monson since our last issue, and that there is not the least fear that there will be other cases.—Those who have been sick with that disease are rapidly recovering.

ANOTHER THAW.—A rain set in on Wednesday night, which made a pretty clean sweep of the snow and raised the streams to a considerable height. Several of the cellulars on Main Street were nearly filled with water.

BRIMFIELD.—Two or three cases of small pox have occurred at Brimfield recently.—Only one of the cases proved fatal.

SEIZURE OF LIQUORS.—The Police officers in Fall River made a descent on Thursday, upon the liquor sellers in that town.—About three hundred barrels of liquor were seized and taken to the lock-up under the town hall, where it awaits the decision of the Court. The cases will probably be heard before the Police Court in a day or two.

SPRINGFIELD.—The city election in Springfield, on Monday, resulted in the choice of Philo B. Tyler for Mayor, Elkanah Burton and Joseph Lombard, Aldermen; all Democrats.

By the destruction of the Lafarge Hotel the New Yorkers lose one of the largest and finest Concert Rooms in the world. The carpets for the Hotel, all of which were destroyed, cost \$20,000.

The miners of Australia have accomplished their purpose of obliging the government to relinquish the tax laid on the privilege of digging gold. Is this a forerunner of independence?

The Albion College at Albion, Mich., was burned on Wednesday morning, the fire breaking out while the students were at breakfast. Loss \$15,000 and no insurance.

The "Great Republic."—This unfortunate ship has been raised by means of the steam pump, and men are now at work discharging her cargo, the ship making no water but what comes from her scuttling holes.

Mr. Choate has signified his intention of soon resigning his post as Attorney General of this State. Gov. Clifford mentioned for re-appointment, and it is to be hoped that such will be the fact.

The Cabotville & West Springfield Bridge Co., have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Dr. Walker of Portland, one day last week, took from the face of a Mr. Gilmore, near the right eye, a porcupine's quill about two inches long. Last winter Mr. G. killed a porcupine, and in eating some of the flesh got the quill into his throat, from whence it gradually worked its way to his eye, causing him considerable inconvenience in its progressions.

IMMENSE PROPERTY.—We are informed that the late John Avery Parker of New Bedford, leaves property to the amount of \$1,500,000. The executors named in the will are Gov. Clifford, and Messrs. Wm. Phillips and Frederick Parker. The number of shares into which the property is to be divided in nine.

Some of the Boston spirits stated that the ship Staffordshire was not lost as had been reported, but would arrive safely at Boston in a few days. The loss, however, has been confirmed, thus proving the spirit intelligence to be false.

Clough to be Hung at Taunton.—We learn that Clough whose execution has been ordered by Gov. Clifford on Friday the 28th of April next, will be hung in the jail yard at Taunton, by the Sheriff of Bristol Co.

Mr. James Duckery of Plainfield, Ct., had a stone as large as a hen's egg taken from his bladder, last fall, while under the influence of ether. He had been in great pain for three years, but is now perfectly well.

The daily feed of Hannibal, the elephant at Herr Driesbach's menagerie, consists of 400 pounds of hay and three bushels of oats. He washes this enormous quantity of provender down his throat with four barrels of water. Besides his regular meals, he thankfully receives candies, cakes and apples from the visitors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Nervous Disease and Deterioration of Blood to the Head.—Extract of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd of Ew-wen, Harlech, Merionethshire:—"To Prof. Holloway, Sir:—I think it my duty to inform you that for a long period I was afflicted with giddiness and swimming in the head and eyes, attended by loss of appetite and generally impaired health. Every means had failed to give me relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was afraid of going out without an attendant. Mr. Hugues, chemist, of Harlech, advised me to try your Pills, which I immediately did, and am happy to say they effected a perfect cure and restored me to health and strength."

Read what Dr. Weaver's Medicines continue to do at Home in Connecticut.

Another Case of Long-Standing Illness Cured.

Mystic Bridge, Ct., Sept. 1853.

I was afflicted with humor in a violent form, some 15 years ago, which made its appearance in sores and eruption on one of my legs, and continued spreading until it had covered nearly the whole surface, from the knee to the ankle, at which time it became so serious that I was unable to attend to my business nearly half the time, and commenced taking medicine, and continued until I had thoroughly tried all the medicines that were advertised to cure the disease, without effect, and had given up my case as hopeless, and was assured by my physician that my case was incurable, and it continued until nearly a year. Notwithstanding of your Camphor and Salt Rheum Syrup, I was induced by my friends to call on Dr. Weaver; but looking at it as I had been accustomed to look at everything of the kind, a humbug. But after conversing with the proprietor of the medicine, and also Mr. Keables of New London, was induced to take six bottles, and soon experienced relief after I had commenced using it, and before I had taken it all, began to look at myself as nearly cured. Since that time, myself and family have used twelve bottles, and I consider myself as being entirely cured, and have enjoyed better health for the past six months than I have before for 14 years.

GURDON GIDDINGS.

Jan. 7, 54.

DUNKLEE'S HUMOR REMEDY!

For all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

This Medicine, by its Tonic and Alternative properties, cures that Scrofulous habit which, if neglected, tends to Consumption. It is also effective in Jaundice, Dyspepsia and Bilious Affections, arising from want of proper action of the Liver.

For sale in this village by Dr. Wm. Holbrook.

Jan. 31.—37.

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POETRY.

collected in *Our Happiest Days.*

"They tell me, love, that you and I
Our happiest days are seeing,
While yet is shut from either's eye
The change that waits on being;

At life, they say, is a weary way,
With less of joy than sorrow,
For where the sunlight fails to-day
There'll be a shade to-morrow.

If our love that will not bear
The test of change and sorrow,
And only deeper channels wear
In passing to each morrow,

Then better is it that to-day
We fervently were praying,—
That what we have may pass away
While we the words were saying.

The heart hath depths of bitterness
As well as depths of pleasure,
And those who love, not unless
They both of these can measure.

There is a time, and it will come,
When this they must discover,
And wo, if either then be dumb
To power that moved the lover!

There are some spots where each will fall,
And each should need sustaining;
And suffering is the lot of all,
As is of God's ordaining;

Then wherefore do our hearts unite
In bonds that none can sever,
If not to bless each changing light,
And strengthen each endeavor?

Then while these happy days we bleas,
Let us not doubt be owing;
God's mercy never will be less,
Though He should change the showing;

Such be our faith as on we tread,
Each trusting and obeying;

As two who by His hand are led,
And hear what He is saying.

Hymn for the New Year.

Who can count the grains of sand
On the ocean's shores that lie?

Who the numbers understand
Of the grains that strew the sky?

Who can tell the leaves that strew
Earth, amid autumnal gloom?

Or the drops of pearly dew
From the morn's prolific womb?

Let more numerous far than these,
Are the mercies I receive;

Sands, nor stars, nor forest leaves
Can the countless numbers give.

Mercies every morn renewed—

Fresh at every evening's close;

From the boundless Source of Good,
Ceaseless is the stream that flows.

From my mother's anxious breast,
Where, a helpless babe, I hung,
He yonward path has blst.

Filled with songs of joy my tongue,
When, beset by every ill,

Danger lurked and death was there,

He has been my guardian still,

Made my worthless life his care.

Through another year, so true,
He hath helped me on my way;

How, the thanks and praises due,

Shall my grateful spirit pay?

Languish, thought and feeling fail—

All too faint and feeble prove;

Endless is the wondrous tale

Of my heavenly Father's love.

Then, O, take this heart of mine,
All I am I yield to Thee,

All I have now resign—

Thine in life an' death to be.

Thine in poverty or wealth,

Thine in sorrow or in joy,

Thine in sickness and in health,

Scenes that gladden or annoy.

Thine through all the devious way

Yet my feet are doomed to tread;

Thine to serve from day to day,

Till I'm numbered with the dead.

Then, whene'er the summons come,

Glad from earth my soul shall fly,

Rise to claim my heavenly home;

Thine, forever in the sky.

SUBLIME.

They tell me that I am handsome yet,

And all the ladies say,

Do look at him, the dear old man

Grows younger every day.

And when each friend asks,—At your age

How came you free from ills?

I always answer,—In my youth

I paid my Printer's Bills!

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Kirwan, in his work entitled "Men and Women as I saw them in Europe," gives the following account of the progress of "woman's rights" in Sardinia:

"They were tunnelling the Appennines for a railway from Turin to Genoa, which, when completed, will be a great affair or Sardinian, and armies of women were engaged in making these tunnels! With a punner of peculiar construction, made to fit the bank, they entered the tunnel at one side, and emerged, laden, on the other side; bent down like beasts of burden, they followed each other in rows to the end of the embankment, where each turned round; there a man drew a gun, which let the bottom fall out, and the stone, gravel and clay fell out of the basket! And hundreds of women were working in this way at this bestial employment! Lines of men in great number, lie the roads; and the women were quarrying the stones, carrying them to the kilns, and sending away the lime."

"The sound of your hammer, says Franklin, at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by your creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at the gaming table, or hears your voice at the tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money next day."

The idle should not be classed among the living.

POETRY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. A. BAILEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Viscount Block.)

A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cassises and Vestings, constantly on hand. All orders executed with neatness and dispatch.

Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

JAMES G. ALLEN.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and business in the Probate Courts. Office in Strong's Block, over Drury's Stove Store.

Palmer, Mass., 1-53. nov. 5-3m.

STEPHEN NEEDHAM,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Successor to T. C. Dencker.)

GARMENTS made in the best manner, with the utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing constantly on hand.

May 23. 15

J. S. BAILEY,
DEALER IN

All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair prices.

Job work done promptly and in the best manner.

Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 571f

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Shop in Barton's Block,

MONSON, MASS.

151f

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger's Building.

April 1, 1852. 501f

F. J. WASSUM,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.

An excellent assortment of Clothins and trimmings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to order.

Palmer, July 30, 1853. 141f

Time is Money.

THUS said Doctor Franklin, and it is as true now as ever that, "He who saves time saves money."

Money and time are both saved in the use of the KAOLEAN SOAP, an article heretofore but little known in this vicinity, but nevertheless, an article which is working its way into the community, and when once known, used in preference to almost any other soap, and is recommended to the public as having among others, the following superlatives over most soap.

It requires no more than half the quantity, to do the same work.

It saves nearly half the time and labor in washing.

It costs no more than the best family soap.

Nothing enters into its composition that will injure the most delicate fabric.

It does not clasp or injure the hands like many soaps, but on the contrary is softening an healing and will cure cracked or chapped hands. One trial will convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

This soap is manufactured in Palmer, (Dept. village) and is for sale by the box at the Factory, and at retail in most of the stores in this vicinity, and is known as the "Knothorn Soap," "McCord's Family Soap," made by W. McCORD & CO., Palmer, Mass.

Factory near the Church Certificate.

I have examined McCord's KAOLEAN SOAP practically, and am well acquainted with the properties of the ingredients used in its manufacture, and do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to any other soap now in use.

It contains nothing that will injure the most delicate fabric.

SAMUEL TRUESDELL, Chemist, New York City.

Person wishing to purchase the right to manufacture the above soap, should address S. H. Hall, Palmer, Mass., who is fully authorized to make sales of territory and execute all needed papers.

W. McCORD, Patentee. 71f

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers!

J. BOWLES has just received large addition to his former stock of Men's Women's Boys', Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of the best quality and styles, for sale low cash.

Please call and examine. NASSAUANNO BLOCK, No. 1. sept 24th.

Protection from Fire.

THE Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, with a Capital of \$300,000 will insure most kinds of Property on the most reasonable terms.

This is a Stock Company, and in a prosperous condition. The rates are nearly as low as those of Mutual Companies, where Notes are required, on which assessments are frequently made.—Those who get insured in this office are subject to neither of these inconveniences.

G. M. FISK, Agent. 22f.

Letter Envelopes.

BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack very cheap, at the Journal Office. Feb. 12, 1852. 341f

Billet Paper.

JUST received a beautiful assortment of Billet Paper of various styles—just the thing for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 341f

Commercial Note Paper.

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 341f

Wedding and Visiting Cards

THE publisher of the Journal has recently purchased a neat and beautiful style of type for printing Wedding and Visiting Cards, and can furnish a pack at 15 minutes' notice.

NEW RAISINS! English Currants! Preserved Citron, &c., for sale by WHITNEY & CO.

Nov. 19, 1853.

CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Fluid Lamps, Lanterns, &c., &c.

WHITNEY & CO.

Palmer Depot.

15

The tide should not be classed among the living.



HOWARD'S VEGETABLE Cancer and Canker SYRUP.

THIS Preparation, which has been used during the last sixteen years with the most signal success, is now, for the first time, presented to the medium of advertising.

At a period like the present, when the proprietors of medical journals are dividing the community through the press, with testimonial in favor of their respective preparations, the subscriber deems it a duty which he owes to suffering humanity to present his also, for the consideration of the afflicted. In doing so, he is happy to be able to say, that the efficacy of this VALUABLE preparation has never been surpassed in the treatment of

CANCERS, CANKER, SCROFULA,

SALT RHEUM, ERYSPHELIA,

KING'S EVIL, SCALD

HEAD, FEVER SORES,

SCURVY, TUMORS,

ULCERS, &c.,

and those affections generally which originate in a DEPRAVED STATE OF THE BLOOD.

The benefit derived from its proper application (see DIRECTIONS) must be permanent, from the fact that it acts with great power upon THE SEAT of the disease—the morbid matter accumulated in the blood, and entirely eradicates it from the system. But while it acts with great power and certainty in the removal of tumors generally, its efficacy is the most satisfactory demonstrated in the cure of Cancers and Fever Sores.

It is well known that when the blood becomes impure, it tends to produce disease in those parts, which are nearest to it, and to be beyond the restoring influence of medicine.

Those who may be so unfortunate as to be affected with *Cancer* or *Fever Sores*, need only make a fair trial of the *Syrup* following rigidly the directions, to be convinced that they are not necessarily doomed to die.

Those who speak adversely upon this subject, and do not wish to thrust upon the afflicted a useless preparation to extort from them money in which we are not willing to give them more than an equivalent, we respectfully invite attention to the subjoined testimonials which furnish the most emphatic evidence of the truthfulness of our statements.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

BY A LADY.

By Mrs. H. S. Spear, wife of Capt. G. Spear.

1 Cancer deemed incurable by eminent Physicians, entirely removed by the Syrup.

Quincy, April 15, 1852

A STATIONERY, BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES & PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, ALSO, FANCY GOODS, In great variety, for sale by

ELIHU GEER,

10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

15

STATIONERY,

BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS,

ENVELOPES & PAPER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES,

ALSO,

FANCY GOODS,

In great variety, for sale by

ELIHU GEER,

10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

15

DEVINES' COMPOUND

PITCH LOZENGE!

The Wonder of the World!

The Great Remedy is at Last Discovered!

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!!

</div

THE PALMER JOURNAL.

\$1.50 a Year, or

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

\$1.25 in Advance.

VOLUME 4.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1854.

NUMBER 40.

THE PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GORDEN M. FISH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.—One Dollar and a Half per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents to those who pay in advance. For six months, 65 Cents; for three months, 33 Cents. Single copies 3 Cents.

All Letters to meet with attention must be POST PAID.

Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—For one square (17 Brevier lines) three weeks, one Dollar; for each subsequent insertion, twenty cents. For half a square three-quarters of the above price. Advertising inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside of the paper all the time, will be charged an extra price. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

Obituary notices and, in fact, all other matter of individual interest, will be charged as advertising.

The Journal has a larger circulation in Eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisement read and circulated in this section, to publish them in the Journal.

JOB PLINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following person is authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A. Shumway.—Thornike, A. R. Murdoch.—Bordenville, N. D. Wright.—Belchertown, H. A. Longley.—Collins' Depot, W. Collins.—Monson, T. F. Packard.—Monson, South Factory, W. Converse.—Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith.—Wales, J. C. Royce.—Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting.—Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse.—Warren, W. H. Sessions.—Palmer Centre, E. Turner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Unyielding Wife;

or,

The Effects of Ill Temper.

BY A FARMER'S WIFE.

BEFORE proceeding to the subject matter of this paper, allow me, my young friends, to exhort you to pause long and strive earnestly at self culture and self control, before taking a step which involves your all of earthly happiness, as well as that of the individual whom, before Heaven, you promise to honor, love and cherish, during your sojourn in a state where mutual concessions are constantly demanded. My female friends, though the chosen companion of your life may not be all you had, in the ardor of your affection, painted him, he is still the man whom you are bound to 'love, honor and obey,' and to your keeping, in a great degree, is committed his reputation, his usefulness in life, his social tastes and fireside enjoyments. Mutual improvement is, undoubtedly, one of the ends of the institution of marriage; but, any attempt at correction or reproof should be mingled with kindness of manner; if the contrary course is adopted, the desired effect is worse than lost, and frequently the seeds of good already sown in the heart are, by harshness and severity, stifled in the germ, and the noble feelings which had begun to expand, are blasted by the heat of an ungovernable temper.]

YEARS ago, when in the freshness and buoyancy of girlhood, I was about to become the bride of him who had ever stiven to make me happy, I received a letter from mother's sister, earnestly urging me to spend a few days with her, as she wished particularly to see me. Accordingly I went and was cordially received by Aunt Clara, and the family of her son, with whom she resided. One day, during my visit, Aunt Clara told me that she had heard of my intended marriage, and, feeling a deep interest in my welfare, she had determined to give me a history of her married life, believing that it might convey a useful lesson. Whether she thought she discovered the same traits in my character that causes the shipwreck of happiness, I cannot say, but let that pass. She said on account of the sad memories and unhappy feelings it would necessarily awaken, she had reduced the narrative to writing, which I might peruse at pleasure.

At an early day I availed myself of her kindness—her manuscript is here copied:

Being the eldest of six children, my parents had always been accustomed to rely on me for much assistance, which had been the only child, they would scarcely have considered me able to render. My mother's time was almost wholly occupied with household affairs, so that at sixteen years of age the cares of two little sisters and three brothers devolved on me. Nature had endowed me with

an indomitable will, and a passionate love of power, which required a stronger curb than the occasional reproaches which the utilitarian of temper called forth. Among my brothers and sisters my word was law, and when I issued a command (and that was the form in which my issues were exercised) it exacted the strictest obedience.

I do not think the children could have loved me very much, for my passionate instructions must have engendered that fear which casts out love.

At length a change came over me, a passion took possession of my heart, which, for a time, overpowered all lesser passions—need I say that possession was love? My whole heart was devoted to an object worthy of a better disciplined one than I could bring him. As if to prove the assertion true, that every person loves his opposite, the object of my attention was mild, with a disposition full of kindness and charity, always choosing to suffer wrong rather than contend with an antagonist.

Intending to relieve my parents from providing some of the necessary articles for housekeeping, I engaged to take charge of a district school, which was managed by a board of trustees, who were authorized to employ and pay the teacher, becoming more or less controlled by them. Their occasional interference was, to a temperament like mine, exceedingly irritating. One day I returned from school in a very angry mood, asserting that I would neither submit to the dictates of the trustees or any one else, when my eldest sister said, with an arch smile,—

'What will you do when you are married? You will then have to love, honor and obey?'

My temper was not in the least softened by the question, and I replied very emphatically, that when I was married, it would be my husband's duty to make me happy, and if he did not conform to my wishes, I should endeavor to make him. Foolish, wayward girl that I was, to resolve in my own mind that I would abide by so absurd a determination. How little did I reflect how much influence, pride and obstinacy would exert in causing me to adhere to this expression of perverted will.

Joseph and I were at length married. It seemed to me that I had never been so happy before; weeks passed as days. Surrounded by an atmosphere of love and kindness, my faults were not called out, and Joseph, in his mistaken fondness, thought me all that his warm heart and noble nature could desire.

Soon after the marriage, we commenced housekeeping in a neat, pretty house, just suited to our wants; I was enabled nearly to furnish it with the avails of my year's teaching, and the kind assistance of mother and sisters. Neatness and order were largely developed in my habits, and for some time nothing occurred to mar the happiness of our daily life.

One evening I had to wait longer than usual for Joseph to come to tea, and suffered a long suppressed feeling of impatience to betray itself in the peevish tones in which I exclaimed, as soon as he entered the dining room, 'The tea is all cold; why did you not come before?' 'I could not, my dear, as there was no one to stay in the store,' was the mild reply, which should have put the subject to rest, as I knew that Joseph's business must necessarily occupy his whole time he being head clerk in the establishment with which he was connected, expecting, in the course of two or three years, to be taken into partnership; therefore it was necessary for him to be active and attentive. All this I knew, but, like too many wives, took little interest in business affairs, and would not consider that he had any claims paramount to my convenience.

Small matters like these should have been borne patiently, but in the absence of any greater trouble I suffered a thousand trifling things to annoy and irritate me to that degree that I threatened to 'turn over a new leaf,' which was but another way of saying, unless I can have things my own way, I shall give my husband a lesson. He bore my oft reiterated complaints about, what appears to me now to have been trifles light as air, offering good reasons (excuses I called them) for not complying with my wishes.

One day, after I had reproached him with thinking more of his business than of his wife, he rose to go out, and as he did so, he turned to me with a look that should have sent repentance to my heart, and fixing on me those liquid grey eyes, expressive more of sorrow than anger, 'Clara,' said he, 'if you find it so troublesome waiting for me, do not wait any more, but take your meals and clear away the things without regard to me.' When he had gone, the temper that should have been cast behind me prompted me to take him at his word. Accordingly, when the time came, I prepared the evening meal, and, after waiting a few moments, I sat down, ate alone, then cleared away the table and took up my sewing. In a few moments Joseph came in, and without raising my eyes from my work, I told him as unconcerned a manner as possible, that he need not come for tea, as I had cleared it away. Without saying a word he turned and left the house.

I know, my friend, that when you read this you will bitterly reproach me for unkindness to one who loved me better than life; one, too, for whom, at times, I would have laid down my life, aught else save my will. His loss, at one time, would have broken my heart, but, naturally impulsive, that intense love that for a time controlled infirmities of temper, I had suffered to gain the ascendancy, thus dashes from our lips the cup of happiness.—I allowed myself to forget that the same guard over my conduct, and the same

and the little brook bubbles by murmuring his requies to this day. Just as his eyes were closing forever on this world, I knelt beside him with our boy in my arms. My husband placed one wasted hand on the head of the child, and said, 'Clara, inasmuch as you love me, guard well the footstep of this little one; I entrust his happiness to your keeping, believing that our Heavenly Father will bless and keep you my wife and child.'

I have considered this, his dying trust, a sacred one, and have endeavored to execute it, with what success, the well ordered life of my son will attest. I remained at home until my son married; since then I have lived with his family.

My mother has passed away, and there are now two graves beneath the willow. My father is an aged man, and resides with my eldest sister in the old homestead. I am now an old woman, full of years and experience, but I trust that each successive year since I returned to my father's house has made me wiser and better; and if the knowledge of my bitter experience shall prevent your taking a single false step which will surely be followed by its appropriate punishment, the end in writing this confession will have been accomplished.

Incidents of a Battle.

Some English guardsmen who were in the battle of Waterloo, related to Hayden, the painter, the following anecdote of the thickest of the fight. They present war in all its horrors:

The description of the men was simple, characteristic, and poetical. They said when the life guards and cuirassiers met it was like the ringing of ten thousand blacksmith's anvils. One of them knew my models, Shaw and Dakin. He saw Dakin while fighting on foot with two cuirassiers, also on foot, divide both their heads with cuts five and six.

He said Dakin rode out foaming at the mouth, and cheered on his troops. In the evening he saw Dakin lying dead cut in pieces. Dakin said to me for the sleeping

ground in Macbeth.

The Deacon's wagon stopped one morning before Widow Jones' door, and he gave the usual country sign that he wanted somebody in the house by dropping the reins and sitting double, with his elbows on his knees. Out tripped the widow, lively as a cricket, with a tremendous black ribbon on her snow-white cap. "Good morning" was said on both sides, and the widow waited for what was further to be said.

"Well Ma'am Jones, perhaps you don't want to sell one of your cows, now, for nothing, any way, do you?"

"Well, there, Mister Smith, you couldn't have spoke my mind better. A poor lone woman, like me does not know what to do with so many creatures, and should be glad to trade, if we can fix it."

"So they adjourned to the meadow. Deacon Smith looked at Roan—then at the widow—at Brindle—then at the widow again—and so on through the whole forty. The same call was made every day for a week, but the deacon could not decide what cow he wanted. At length on Saturday, when the Widow Jones was in a hurry to get through her baking for Sunday—and had "ever so much to do in the house," as all far wives and widows have on Saturday, she was a little impatient. Deacon Smith was irascible as ever:

"That 'ere Downing cow is a pretty fair creature," said he, "but—" he stopped to glance at the widow's face—and then walked round her—not the widow—but the cow.

"Old Roan is a faithful old milch, and so is Brindle—but I have known better."

A long stare succeeded his speech—the pause was getting awkward—and at last Mrs. Jones broke out—

"Lord! Mr. Smith if I'm the cow you want, do say so!"

The intentions of the Deacon and the widow Jones were published next day.

Paddle Your own Canoe.

Young man you must paddle your own canoe! It is, on the whole, better that you should. See that young man who gets into a canoe purchased with the money of his parents or his friends. When the vessel is launched, he must have it paddled by hired hands, while he lolls back, and perhaps sees nothing but an unsubstantial shadow of himself in the smooth waters. By and by the canoe, through carelessness and presumptuous steering, is dashed among the rapids and he goes down. Should he come up again, he finds that he is abandoned by all, and that he has made a wreck where he might have made a fortune.

Young man or woman! paddle your own canoe. Even if you are favored with parents and friends who can give you one, be sure you earn it by the worthiness of your lives. In high purposes, in noble resolves, in generous deeds, in purity and virtuous endurance, and blameless conversation let your endeavors to paddle your own canoe be seen by all. Pull away! If the paddle breaks while pulling against the rapids, have another ready. If you have but one pull with the stump of the old. Don't relax one effort. One stroke lost, and it may be the fatal one. Pull away!—your canoe if you have built it like your friend, of the right material in your character, will hold as long as yourself will. Pull away, and before long you may find yourself in as fair a haven as the man that "paddles his own canoe."

CRAZY PEOPLE.—Miss Dix, the philanthropist, states that among the hundreds of crazy people with whom her sacred mission has brought her in companionship, she has not found one individual, however fierce and turbulent, that could not be calmed by Scripture and prayer, uttered in low and gentle tones. The power of religious sentiment over those shattered souls seems miraculous.

The worship of a quiet, loving heart, affects them like a voice from Heaven. Tearing and rending, yelping and stamping, singing and groaning, gradually subside into silence, and they fall on their knees, or gaze upward with clasped hands, as if they saw through the opening darkness a golden gleam from their Ethereal throne of love.

How small our knowledge is; how narrow our minds! We float about in a sea of error, and catch here and there a pearl of truth; and each knows nothing of the treasure which another finds.

He was a philosopher, who, being pressed to stay a little longer, replied, "I will. Fifteen minutes can make no difference. My wife is as mad now as she can be."

This interpretation had its effect upon the jury, and the man was acquitted.

Governor Washburn's Address.

The Address of the new Governor of Massachusetts was delivered to the Legislature, on Thursday, last week, about 1 o'clock. It is very lengthy, and it is not characterized by any striking ideas, or profound reasoning. It is a smooth and ably written document—but more distinguished for its good language than for bold and original thoughts. Our "venerable" Constitution is highly extolled—and the happiness and prosperity the people of Massachusetts have enjoyed under it are feelingly referred to. The Governor, however, thinks that—

"Though we find so much to admire in the Constitution, and its practical results, the time has arrived when some changes in its provisions seem to be called for by the exigencies of the Commonwealth."

"Much of the message is devoted to the consideration of abstract principles of government, the discussion of which, at the present time, is of more than common importance. But that portion of this State paper which embraces an exposition of the general affairs of the government, although comparatively short, is remarkably clear and comprehensive."

We need only glance at some of the most prominent recommendations of the Governor, the length of the message being no bar to its careful perusal to all our readers. The public charities, reformatory institutions, school systems and the militia of the State, are commended to the fostering care of the Legislature. The General Court is urged to promptness and economy in the performance of its duties. The expediency of amending the Constitution in some of its details is dwelt upon. Among the changes mentioned as desirable are the equalization of the representation in the popular branch of the Legislature; the election of members of the Senate in separate districts; the election by the people of several of the officers for whose appointment a different mode is now provided; and the adoption of the plurality system. The Governor earnestly recommends these changes to the consideration of the Legislature upon their own merits, and independent of party spirit and local or temporary interest.

Some changes in the land system, and additional legislation, in relation to the school fund, have been rendered necessary by the disposal of the interest of Massachusetts in the Maine lands.

The exposition of the financial condition of the Commonwealth will command attention. It will be seen that it will again be necessary to raise by a State tax the present year, the sum of \$200,000 to meet the estimated deficit. This deficiency of the ordinary receipts to meet the expenditures, as in years past, has been caused in part by the enhanced expenses of the State Prison, of the criminal proceedings of the courts and of legislation, but greatest of all, by the cost of the Convention for revising the Constitution. It is stated that the sum of \$154,154 has already been paid on account of this Convention, leaving an estimated balance of \$10,000 yet to be defrayed!"

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

* Friday, Jan 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Kelllogg of Berkshire appeared and took his seat.

H. House.—The House of Representatives voted to a special joint committee of one from each county on the part of the House. The order in reference to a daily publication of the journal, was, after debate, referred to the committee on printing.

Saturday.—The Senate proceedings were unimportant. In the House, the Clerk announced that he had appointed W. E. P. Haskell of Chelsea, his assistant. No business of general interest.

Monday.—Senate.—Petitions were presented of the Boston and Maine Railroad Corporation, for further facilities to accomplish their business in Boston, and of the Fall River Railroad Company, to extend their railroad into Boston. The subject of erecting a monument to the memory of Daniel Webster was revived by Mr. Aspinwall of Middlesex, who presented an order calling for a committee to consider the expediency of the subject.

Senate.—The Judiciary Committee reported an order of notice on the petition of Henry Johnson and others, for the removal of the Supreme Court from Ipswich to Newburyport, which was adopted.

Tuesday.—In the House, petitions were presented for increase of capital stock by the Beverly and Southbridge, and Appleton (Lowell) banks. An order of inquiry into the expediency of repealing all laws providing for imprisonment for other than criminal acts was rejected 57 to 70.

Wednesday.—The Senate adopted the order in relation to a memorial to Daniel Webster, and appointed a Committee to be joined by the House, to take the subject into consideration.

The House adopted an order, which we hope will be sanctioned by the Senate and adhered to, directing the return of all orders of notice on or before the first Monday in February. This would be an important step towards shortening the session.

An order was adopted by the House, directing the Judiciary Committee to consider the expediency of repealing all laws in relation to imprisonment for debt.

Snow Balling on a Large Scale.—A singular phenomenon occurred at Royalston, Vt., during a recent snow storm. While it was snowing fast, and the wind high, a white appearance in the air resembling a flock of wild geese was observed, but it was soon ascertained to be balls of snow collected in the air by a thousand whirlwinds. They increased in size and number for about twenty minutes, when they fell to the ground, covering something more than an acre. On examining the spot where they fell balls were found from one to twenty inches in diameter.

Mr. Lindenmuller.—A German, who keeps a restaurant at 113 Chatham street, New York, gives dinners to all poor Germans gratis every day, between the hours of one and two o'clock. Though especially for Germans, he says, all other poor may come, and welcome. He hopes, with the assistance of some friends, to continue his good work till the winter season is over.

The statement in the papers that Rev. Mr. Merrick of South Amherst had asked a dismission from his Society, was incorrect.

THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.

SATURDAY JANUARY 21, 1854.

Editorial Convention.

The Editors and Publishers of the five Western Counties of Massachusetts, met in Convention at the American House in Springfield, last Tuesday. There was a pretty general turn out of the Editorial profession, and all the newspapers in the above named counties were represented on the occasion, either by the editors or publishers, by letter. Mr. Chickering of North Adams was chosen President of the Convention; J. D. Cushing of Great Barrington and Elijah Porter of Westfield, Vice Presidents; P. L. Burrill of Westfield, Secretary.

The forenoon was spent in discussing the matter of advance payments to papers, the price of advertising, the price of newspapers, the rates of Job Printing, the subject of apprenticeships, the matter of forming an association, and its limits. A Resolve was adopted by the Convention, not to make any man "sole" or "exclusive" agent to receive advertisements, and that no advertisements received from city agencies will be inserted at less than the regular terms.

An Association was formed under the head of the "Western Massachusetts Editors' and Publishers' Association"—to embrace the five Western Counties, and the officers of the Convention were chosen its present officers. At 3 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Convention were summoned to a sumptuous complimentary dinner, given by SAMUEL BOWLES & CO., publishers and proprietors of the Springfield Republican. Their liberality in thus entertaining their editorial friends, was truly magnanimous and in perfect keeping with the generous spirit in which their whole establishment is conducted. The table was beautifully ornamented with flowers, and above it were hung several appropriate mottoes. The entertainment reflected great honor on Mr. Adams of the American House—and the press there represented cannot fail to tell the public where they can find the best of fare.

Dr. Holland of the Republican presided, and after the company had feasted for two hours on the good things set before them, the Chairman, Mr. Bowles of the Republican, stated that the time had arrived for the brain to respond to the good condition of the stomach. Then followed, for two hours, such a flow of humor, witty sayings and mirth-provoking sentiments, as none but a company of editors can produce. Editors of every kind of politics, who had speared and lashed one another through their papers, were there mingling in social and friendly intercourse, making the occasion one of the most interesting we ever attended. As it was Franklin's birth day, Dr. Holland of the Republican, read a very amusing communication purporting to be from the spirit of that gentleman, up in the seventh sphere. It was done up in poetry and excited no little merriment.

Several invited guests were present, among whom were P. B. Tyler, Mayor of Springfield, and Hon. Geo. T. Davis of Greenfield.

The festivities were prolonged until half past 7 o'clock, when the dinner party was re-resolved in the Convention, which adjourned a few closing items of business, and adjourned at 8 o'clock, P. M., to meet at Springfield on the 22d of April next at 9 A. M., to hear and act upon the reports of their Committees. Complimentary votes were first passed to the editors of the Republican, and to the Superintendents of the Connecticut River and Western Railroads for their courtesies to the several members of the Convention in connection with the occasion.

A Convention of such men as editors and publishers may not elicit much interest among our readers, but when they come to know that one of the objects of the Convention was to take measures for raising the prices of newspapers and requiring advance payment, we presume that some of them will begin to feel a little interested in the matter.

The rise in price of labor, stock, &c., makes it necessary that publishers should also advance the price of their newspapers. They must do in order to make newspaper publishing a living business.

OUTRAGE IN GREENFIELD.—A dastardly outrage was committed in Greenfield, on Justice Asa Howland of Conway, last Thursday night. The Justice had been trying liquor cases for several days, and in the above eight nights, men, disguised, forcibly entered his room at the Mansion House, dragged him from his bed, in the hall, holding their hands over his mouth to prevent his making a noise. He, however, succeeded in crying "murder," which brought the landlord to his assistance, when the ruffians made a hasty retreat, not, however, until they had given both Justice and landlord a parting kick.

The Selectmen of the town have offered a reward of \$500 for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the ruffians, to which Mr. Field adds \$100.

The Gazette says that Geo. Burnham has been arrested and committed to jail on a charge of being connected with the affair.

Gov. Ujazy.—From his western home, he recently declared his readiness and that of his son to place themselves at the disposition of Kosuth, at any time when their services may be required.

Jenny Lind's baby, according to the Musical World, begins to manifest signs of musical capacity.

The ladies of Ludlow presented their pastor, Rev. J. W. Tuck, with a purse of \$60, as a New Year's present.

More Disasters at Sea.

The ship Metropolis was towed into New York on Monday, having lost her main mast in a gale.—Capt. Nickerson of the brig Isabella, from Goniville, makes the following report: "The first day out from Goniville, he fell in with the schooner Risk of Kingston, Mass., from Port au Prince, Dec. 27th, for Boston. The Captain reported having lost one third of his crew at Port au Prince of fevers, and being unable to procure men in their place, he sailed for Boston short of hands. When fallen in with by the brig Isabella, the Captain and one man were the only persons able to do duty; the other seamen having been taken sick that morning with fever. The Captain of the schooner requested us to remain by him, which we did until the 5th inst., when we lost him in a heavy gale."—The barque Weyboset, from Baenios Bay, in latitude 33 deg 40 min, longitude 58 deg west, no date, saw the wreck of the schooner Rio de Seligwick, Me., with many men gone by the deck, and the foremast 10 feet above the deck. She appeared to be full of water, and no person was seen on board.

WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD.—It will be recollect that two young females of bad reputation, named Sampter and Bradley, who had been driven from a town in New Hampshire, were recently found dead in their room in the Merrimack Hotel, Newburyport. It was supposed that they died from the effects of poison. A jury of inquest has recently concluded an investigation of the circumstances, and it appears from the testimony that the girls died from the effects of alcohol taken upon an empty stomach, and probably without being aware of its strength. They had wandered about the streets for two days, being nearly penniless, and having nothing to eat. They drank alcohol to revive their spirits and invigorate their systems, but the doses proved too much, and apoplexy ensued. The Newburyport Herald says—

"The case is one full of fearful admonition to females in the humbler walks of life. Those who have no pecuniary resources and no powerful friends to fall back, and rely upon, must necessarily find that sensual indulgence brings upon them terrible consequences—poverty, degradation and suffering in a constantly descending scale, until the grave is the only refuge for which they can hope?"

A YEAR OF WRECKS.—The last year has been one of unusual calamity on the sea.

The N. Y. Times publishes a list of all the vessels lost during the year, as far as known, together with the number of lives lost. The total number of vessels is one hundred and thirty involving the loss of nineteen hundred and twenty-four lives. In this compilation the loss by the San Francisco is put at 150, and the Staffordshire 140. The number lost by the former is generally admitted to have been about 200, and by the latter 170. These additions will bring the number of lives lost quite up to 2,000.

THE RAILROAD WAR AT HOME.—The Erie having become frightened at the prospect of being punished for their lawlessness in tearing up the railroad track, the women of the same place have taken up the matter in good earnest. On Tuesday the railroad bridges were demolished by the fair creatures. After finishing their work the fair dames were escorted through the town headed by a band of music, and waving a flag on which was inscribed: "Six feet eight and a half inches." The streets were thronged and the highest excitement prevailed. The Erie folks must be a very interesting sort of people.

SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE OF VITALITY.—

The Durham Chronicle, an English paper, says that in the early part of December the proprietors of Wombley's travelling menagerie, which was then in that vicinity, became very much afraid that their famous lion companion would die of cold. They accordingly placed two young crocodiles in the box beside it in order to impart heat, and then wrapped the three in flannel. Soon after, when the keeper went to examine his charge, he found that the lion had swallowed one of the crocodiles!

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK.—The ship Tan O'Shaunster of New Haven, Capt. Soule, which sailed from Calcutta, Sept. 15th, for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 28th of Dec., with fifteen feet of water in her hold. Three of the crew were picked up and carried into Charleston, 14th inst., and thirteen others are on board the ship Wellfleet, from Boston for New Orleans.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, Wednesday, before the full bench, in an appeal case from Bristol Co., the question of the right of seizure and destruction of liquors was argued at length by Attorney General Cleote for the prosecution, and C. J. Holmes, Esq., of Fall River, for the defense. The Court will deliver their opinion and decision at a future day.

THE DEAD AT SEA.—The horrors of emigration equal the horrors of the slave trade. A passenger writes thus of the manner in which the dead were disposed of on board of the ship in which he came to this country:—"They were flung into the sea like brutes, no services, no weights attached, no covering other than that in which they died, and thus they floated stern; one female I saw pass by with all the upper part of her body naked." In that ship twenty-five deaths occurred, and seventy-five bodies were buried in the manner described.

FIRE IN LONGMEADOW.—The Springfield Republican says that a dwelling-house in Longmeadow, belonging to G. D. Hollister, was destroyed by fire, about twelve o'clock on Sunday night. It was occupied by two families,—a French and Irish—who succeeded in saving their furniture. The house was insured for \$150 in the Springfield Mutual Company.

BACKING OUT OF HIS BARGAIN.—On Friday evening, a young man met a girl in Pennington Square, Boston, and offered her \$5 for the privilege of kissing her, to which she agreed, but not forking over the promised cash, she called the police and had the poor fellow judged for an assault.

A SAD CASE.—A man 76 years of age, named Windsor, convicted nearly four years ago of the murder of his wife in Sussex Co., Delaware, and sentenced to be executed, is still imprisoned in the jail at Georgetown, having been reprieved by the Governor four times.

THE IMP OF SANTA ANNA.—The imp of Santa Anna, under the

charge of being connected with the affair.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.—Rev. T. L. Harris, at a recent meeting of believers in the spiritual rappers, declared in his belief, that this continent is destined to be inhabited by a grand clairvoyant nation.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN WALES, DURING 1853.—Fourteen births oc-

The Steamer San Francisco Foundered at Sea—240 Lives Lost!

The steamer San Francisco was caught in a gale on the night of the 24th of Dec., and disabled. Soon after, a heavy sea swept her decks, and washed overboard TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY passengers, including Col. S. B. Washington, Lieut. Smith, Capt. H. B. Field, and Maj. Taylor and wife. The ship drifted about until Jan. 5, when she was fallen in with by the ship Three Bells, from Glasgow; barque Kilby, of Boston; and the ship Antarctic, for Liverpool, in lat. 38, lon. 59, which vessels took off the crew and the remaining passengers.

The troops were divided among the three vessels. Major F. O. Wyse and Lieut. A. A. Winder are on board the Three Bells; Major Gates, Major Merchant, Capt. Judd, Lieut. Fremont, Lieut. Loscer, Lieut. Van Vorst, and all the ladies, except Mrs. Taylor, are on board the barque Kilby, bound to Boston; Lieut. C. S. Winder and Lieut. T. C. Chandler are on board the Antarctic.

The Three Bells arrived at Boston on Friday evening. Her spars, and sails were blown away on the night of the 24th. On the morning of the 29th, the engines of the steamer stopped, the piston rod breaking off, leaving the vessel totally unmanageable. The sea striking her tremendous blows under the guards, tearing up the planking fore and aft on both sides. At the same time she began making water, when the troops were organized into winter hauling gangs.

At 9 o'clock on the 25th, a heavy sea struck her amidships, carrying away both smoke stacks, all the upper saloon, staving the quarter deck, and washing overboard a large number of passengers—including Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field, Lieut. Smith, two ladies, names unknown, three civilians, also unknown, and 150 U. S. troops. At the same time, three were killed, namely; Brooks, a waiter; the barber of the boat; and the carpenter's brother, named Deekett.

On the 28th, spike barque Kilby, of Boston, bound to New York, who lay by until 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th, getting passengers on board. Upwards of one hundred got on board, men, women and children, including the officers before reported and their families; Capt. Judd and wife; Lieut. Fremont and family; G. W. Aspinwall, and J. L. Graham. At night, wind increasing, with squally weather, the Kilby let go her hawser, at ten o'clock, and nothing was seen of her afterwards.

The gale continued throughout the 30th and 31st, and a large number of men were sick and dying.

On the morning of Jan. 1, spoke British ship Three Bells, which by us off and until the 3d, when her heat came along with her down for her.

Wednesday, the 4th, both ships commenced taking off her passengers, provisions and water, and at sunset on the 6th had them all on board. The next morning, took off the crew and officers, Capt. Watkins being the last man to leave the San Francisco.

There were eleven deaths among the crew of the steamer from the time she was disabled up to Jan. 6th, including two washed overboard.

EARLY ON THE ROAD TO RUIN.—There is now in the County Jail at St. John's, a boy only eight years of age, who was imprisoned for theft. He had been going the rounds of the city, stealing weights off the store counters and selling them. When first committed to jail he was placed in a room with a man, and as soon as his companion was asleep, the youth went to work with a knife, and cut all the buttons off the coat and vest of his companion. He was then removed to a cell occupied by a sailor, and before morning the young rascal transferred all the cash in Jack's pockets (1s. 5d.) to his own. The boy seemed to delight in picking the walls, scratching the paint, cutting the bed-clothes, and breaking glass. "It is evident," says a St. John paper, with wonderful sagacity, "that the child had bad principles implanted in him!"

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WINE BREWING.—E. C. Delevan is informed by a workman in a wine brewing establishment, that he has frequently seen \$100 made in a single cask of liquor sold as wine, which did not contain a drop of the juice of the grape, but was made from whiskey and drugs.

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LOCAL MATTERS.**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN PALMER DURING 1853.**

The whole number of Births in this town during 1853, was 99—18 males and 61 females. The oldest person who died was 94, and the next oldest was 82. Causes: old age 2; fevers 4; consumption 2; accidental 1; disease of the heart 1; apoplexy 1; inflammation of the head 1; cancer rash 1. In 30 instances the cause of death is not reported.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of the Baptist Society in this village, will hold a Festival at the Vestry of the new Baptist Church, next Wednesday afternoon and evening. It is unnecessary for us to say that it will be a splendid affair! Let everybody go and see.

A BABY SHOW.—As the proposed Baby Show has been particularly delayed on our account, and as those who have Babies in this town are almost tired of waiting, we offer a premium of \$3 for the handsomest Baby that may be exhibited at the Ladies' Festival, in the Baptist Church, next Wednesday evening—the premium to go into the funds arising from the Festival. A Committee consisting of one deacon and two legal gentlemen, who have never been blessed with "little responsibilities," have been selected to decide on the good looks and good behavior of the babies. The Show will take place at 8 o'clock in the evening, and in case the Committee cannot agree we shall act as umpire, and shall also use our prerogative to kiss all the prettiest babies presented for premium. There have been 99 babies added to the population of this town during the last year, and we shall be disappointed if we do not see a large number present on that interesting occasion.

LARGE PIG.—Samuel Perry of Belchertown, sold to Col. Wm. McElwain of this town, the present week, a pig 17 months old, which weighed, when dressed, 588 lbs. A liberal piece of the said pig accompanied the above

POETRY.

Building on the Sand.
BY ELIZA COOK.

"T is well to woo, 't is good to wed,
For so the world hath done
Since myrtle grew and roses blew
And morning brought the sun.

But have a care ye young and fair—
Be sure ye pledge with truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth.

For, if we give not heart to heart;
As well as hand to hand;
You'll find you've played the unwise part
And built upon the sand."

"T is well to save, 't is well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of the shining stuff—
For charity is cold.

But place not all your hope and trust—
In what the deep-mine brings;
We cannot live with yellow dust,
Unmixed with purity things.

And he who piles up wealth alone,
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffin chest, and own
"I'm built upon the sand."

T is good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe where'er we can;
Fair speech should bind the human mind,
And love link man to man.

But stay not at the gentle words;
Let deeds with language dwell;
The one who pities starving birds
Should scatter crumbs as well.

Railroad Lyrics.

AIR.—"Comin' Thro' the Rye."
If an engine meet an engine
"Coming round a curve;"
If they smash track and tender,
What do they deserve?
Not a penny paid to any,
So far as we observe,
But all acquit the engineer,
When coming round a curve."

If an engine meet a steamer
"Coming through the draw,"
If they crush or drown the public,
Need we go to law?
If the engineer was careless—
P'raps he's rather raw—
They don't discharge an honest fellow,
"Coming through the draw."

If a steamer chase a steamer,
"Running up to time,"
If they burst their pipes and,
Where's the mighty crime?
Should the Jury in a fury,
Make them pay one dime,
Or, send the officers to prison,
"Running up to time."

If they maim or kill a body,
Or a body's wife,
Need a body sue a body,
For baggage, limb or life?

If you sue for damages,
For pay what you lost,

You get a broken neck or leg,

And have to meet the cost.

REVER.—"If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly, by all means, make him a parson." A clergyman who was in the company, calmly replied.—"You think differently, sir, from your father."

EP The propriety of charging for the publication of marriage notices, has been a subject of discussion by the newspapers for some time past. The Editorial Convention recently held at Elmira, adopted the following, which we have no hesitation in adopting, as our rule:

7th. That no price be established for inserting marriages, but that publishers, like Clergymen, leaves the amount of compensation to the liberality of the bridegroom—which we feel assured will be regulated according to the estimation the places upon his spouse.

EP God may have made all men free and equal, but I know not that he has ever promised to keep them so.

The only rational liberty is that which is born of subjection reared in the fear of God and love of man, and made courageous in the defence of a trust and the prosecution of a duty.

The apprehension of evil is many times worse than the evil itself; and the ill-a man fears he shall suffer in the very fear of them.

EP A new and splendid Catholic Church is to be erected in Rochester, N. Y., next season. It is to be built of stone with stained glass windows, and in the imposing architecture of olden times.

THE FEMALE CHARACTER.—Dr. Spring says that neatness and taste are peculiarly ornamental to female character. In a female, particularly, they well deserve the name of virtues; for without them, whatever may be her excellence, she has none that will be honored and acknowledged. A woman may be industrious and economical; she may possess a well-cultivated and richly-furnished mind, but, destitute of neatness and taste, depresses rather than elevates the character of her sex—and poisons instead of purifying the fountain of domestic and public happiness.

A Serious Inquiry.—When we reflect that every mother has children of surprising genius it's a matter of serious inquiry where all the ordinary men come from who cross our path in every day life.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. A. BAILEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Nassauwana Block.)

A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cassimères and Vestings, constantly on hand. All orders executed with neatness and dispatch. Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

JAMES G. ALLEN,
ATTORNEY & Counsellor at Law.
Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and business in the Probate Courts. Office in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Stove Store, Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5-3m.

STEPHEN NEEDHAM,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Successor to T. C. Denecke.)
MONSON, MASS.

Garments made in the best manner, with the utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing constantly on hand. May 28. 1y5

J. S. BAILEY,
DEALER IN

All kinds of Cooking, Parlor, and other Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair prices.

Job work done promptly and in the best manner. Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853; 57f

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Shop in Bartow's Block,
MONSON, MASS.



HOWARD'S VEGETABLE Cancer and Canker SYRUP.

THIS Preparation, which has been used during the last sixteen years with the most signal success, is now, for the first time, presented to the medium of advertising.

At a period like the present, when the proprietors of medicine are flooding the community, through the press, with testimonials in favor of their respective preparations, the subscriber deems it a duty which he owes to suffering humanity to present his also, for the consideration of the afflicted. In doing so, he is happy to be able to say, that the efficacy of this INVALUABLE COMPOUND has never been surpassed in the treatment of Cancer, Canker, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, ERYSPIELAS, KING'S EVIL, SCALD HEAD, FEVER SORES, SCURVY, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.,

and those affections generally which originate in a DEFRAVED STATE OF THE BLOOD.

The benefit derived from its PROPER application (see DIRECTIONS) must be permanent, from the fact that it acts with great power upon the seat of the disease, the morbid matter accumulated in the blood, and entirely eradicates it from the system. But while it acts with great power and certainty in the removal of humors generally, its efficacy is the most satisfactorily demonstrated in the cure of Cancers and Fever Sores.

It is well known that when the blood becomes so insure as to produce disease in these forms, the patient is supposed to be beyond the restoring influence of medicine.

Those who may be unfortunate as to be afflicted with Cancers or Fever Sores, need only make a fair trial of the Syrup following rigidly the directions, to be convinced that they are not necessarily doomed to die.

That we speak advisedly upon this subject, and do not wish to thrust upon the afflicted a useless preparation to extort from them money for which we are not willing to give them more than an equivalent, we respectfully invite attention to the subjoined testimonial which furnish the most emphatic evidence of the truthfulness of our statements.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY
BY A LADY.

By Mrs. H. S. Spear, wife of Capt. G. Spear.

A Cancer deemed incurable by eminent Physicians, entirely removed by the Syrup.

Quincy, April 15, 1852.

Dear Sir: This is to certify, that some years since, I was the subject of much suffering occasioned by a swelling on my breast which after a few months was pronounced by eminent physicians, a Cancer, and one which they could not encourage me to hope could be cured. Deriving no benefit from their prescriptions, and hearing of your invaluable specific for cancerous affections, I commenced taking the Syrup, and soon began to see its beneficial effects. Encouraged by this, I continued the use of it throughout the stage of its operation. I persevered in its use till the swelling subsided, the cancerous symptoms wholly disappeared, and my health was perfectly restored. I feel that the continuance of my life is attributable to the agency of your excellent medicine, and I cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted as the best remedy for the diseases for which it is prescribed of which I have any knowledge.

HANNAH S. SPEAR,
Most malignant Fever Sores healed and
the Patient restored to health.

ASTONISHING CURE!!

Worcester, Sept. 1, 1851.

Mr. D. Howard: It is with great pleasure that I send you my testimony in favor of your Cancer and Canker Syrup. It has affected the greatest cure that ever came to my knowledge.

My son was afflicted with Fever Sores to such a degree that for four months his life was despaired of, when I was informed that Zeba Howard, of Randolph Mass., could cure him. I immediately sent for him, and in three days after he came the boy began to recover, and continued to improve till his sores were completely healed, since which he has enjoyed as good health as could be desired. I have recommended the Syrup to a great many persons since, who are also ready to give their testimony in its favor. Of all medicines of which I have any knowledge, I regard this, for the diseases for which it is recommended, as the best. I could write all day, and not tell half I feel in relation to the utility of your excellent Syrup. May God speed you in your work, and succeed your efforts to alleviate human suffering.

MARSON EATON,
SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY.

To the Public, A Card: By a Druggist.

Randolph, April 12, 1852.

I know the ingredients which compose Howard's Vegetable Cancer and Canker Syrup, and am acquainted with the formula for its preparation.

It is purely vegetable in its nature, containing neither oil nor mineral substances, and is composed of such vegetables only as possess great alternative properties, and are a decided remedy for those diseases for which the Proprietor recommends it, and I cheerfully commend it to the afflicted.

ZENAS SNOW, Druggist and Chemist.

Having presented the above statements and testimonials, we assure the afflicted that the certificates (which have been selected from many in our possession) are *Genuine*; of which, if they have any doubt, they are desired to communicate with the individuals over whose signatures they are published and their suspicions will soon be removed.

The genuine is prepared and sold by D. HOWARD, Randolph, Mass. For sale also by REDDING & CO. 8 STATE ST. BOSTON.

General Agents; and retailed by Agents throughout the country.

Circulars furnished gratuitously by Agents when desired.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle; \$5.00 for six bottles.

A liberal discount made to those who buy for sale again.

For sale in Palmer, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook.

NEW RAISINS! English Currents!—Preserved Citron, &c., for sale by WHITNEY & CO.

Nov. 19, 1853.

LETTER ENVELOPES.

JUST received a beautiful assortment of Billet Paper of various styles—just the thing for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale cheap at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 34f

BILLET PAPER.

JUST received a beautiful assortment of Billet Paper of various styles—just the thing for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale cheap at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 34f

COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER.

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 34f

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.

THE publisher of the Journal has recently purchased a neat and beautiful style of type for printing Wedding and Visiting Cards, and can furnish a pack at 15 minutes' notice.

G. M. FISK, Agt.

Palmer, Sept. 18th, 1852.

22d

LETTER ENVELOPES.

SHROUDS; Caps &c. on hand, or furnished at short notice by

A. BLODGETT.

Union Dock, Palmer Depot.

July 2.

COFFIN PLATES.

SHROUDS; Caps &c. on hand, or furnished at short notice by

A. BLODGETT.

Union Dock, Palmer Depot.

July 2.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.

NEW LOT of Card and Billet envelopes

embossed and plain, of various sizes and styles, just received and for sale at the Journal Office.

Palmer, Oct. 19, 1853.

if 29

BRUSHES.

CLOTH, Hair, Shaving and Tooth Brushes

a good assortment. For sale by

A. BLODGETT.

Sept. 24.

ALARM AND REPEATING CLOCKS.

EIGHT Day, and Thirty' Hour—a good as-

sortment. Warranted good time keepers.

For sale by

A. BLODGETT.

Union Dock, Palmer Depot, May 14.

24

Life Insurance.

THE Subcriber is Agent for the Massa-

chusetts Life Insurance Co., of Spring-

field. The Company was incorporated by the

Legislature in 1851, with a guaranteed capital of \$100,000, and is conducted by a judicious board of officers.

Persons wishing to obtain an insurance on

their lives, will do well to examine the condi-

tion and offers, of this company.

Persons going to California or Australia will

be insured on payment of a small extra charge.

Please call at the Journal Office and learn

further particulars.

G. M. FISK.

April, 1853.

52f

STATIONERY,

BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS,

ENVELOPES & PAPER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES,

ALSO,

FANCY GOODS,

In great variety, for sale by

ELIHU GEER,

10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

"A Splendid Remedy."

DEVINES' COMPOUND

PITCH LOZENGE!

The Wonder of the World!

The Great Remedy is at Last Discovered!

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!!

AND Coughs and Colds, the parents of that

fatal disease that so often brings woe to the

homes of our land, vanish if by magic, before

the SOVEREIGN REMEDY!

This is that which has been so long sought

for, and is in full faith offered to the public as

a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough,

Croup, Asthma, Costiveness and Consumption,

will, in any case where

THE PALMER JOURNAL.

\$1.50 a Year, or]

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

[\$1.25 in Advance.]

VOLUME 4.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854.

NUMBER 41.

THE PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GORDON M. FISK,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.—One Dollar Half per annum. A discount of Two Cents to those who pay in advance. Four Months, 66 Cents; for three months, 33 Cents. Single copies 3 Cents.

All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—For one square (17 breviary lines) three weeks, one dollar; for each subsequent insertion, twenty cents. For half a square three-fourths of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside of the paper all the time, will be charged an extra price. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

Obituary notices and, in fact, all other matter of individual interest, will be charged as advertising.

The Journal has a larger circulation in Eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section, to publish them in the Journal.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A Shumway—Thordike, A. Murdoch—Bonds—Bonds, D. Wight—Belchertown, H. A. Longley—Collins Depot, W. Collier—Hanson, T. P. Facer—Madison, South Farm, W. C. Converse—Menomonie, North Factory, F. S. Smith—Vales, J. C. Royce—Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting—Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse—Warren, W. H. Sessions—Palmer Centre, E. Turner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fortunes of a Young Girl.

A ROMANCE OF REALITY.

We find the following singular story narrated as a fact by Mr. Jony, in his "Hermit in the Provinces," a work professing to detail authentic and curious matters relating to the various provinces of France. Mr. Jony states that he received the narrative from the lips of Monsieur and Madame Dupre, who were aided in the recital by the actual letters of the heroine.

In the town of Havre de Grace, France, not many years ago, there lived an aged couple Monsieur and Madame Dupre. In themselves, these personages were worthy and respected, but circumstances of a remarkable and romantic nature, connected with their family, rendered them objects of peculiar interest, not only to their neighbors and fellow citizens, but to all who visited the town of Havre. One of the near relatives of this venerable pair was destined to a career in life such as we shall only find a parallel to in the pages of Arabian fiction.

Aline Dupre was born at Martinique in the year 1763. Her father possessed one of the best estates on the island, and spared no pains or expense in educating his daughter, whose rare qualities, both of person and mind, well merited the most careful development. At the age of fourteen, when womanly charms are almost matured in that clime, Aline was the pride of her family, and the admiration of the upper circles of the colony. In private society, no one surpassed her in vivacity of spirit; in the ball-room, the grace of her person and movements were unrivaled; and she possessed musical talents well fitted to enhance and complete the impression made by her appearance and address. Such was Aline Dupre, when an unforeseen accident gave a sudden turn to her prospects and fortunes. Excited by oppression, real or imaginary, a numerous band of negroes escaped from their masters and spread the most serious alarm over the whole island. Profiting by the scantiness of military force stationed there at the time, those runaways committed various outrages and made threatening demonstrations at many different points, calling everywhere upon their fellow slaves to join their standard.

None of the negroes in the employ of M. Dupre had acceded to the insurgent band; but the station of that gentleman, and the high opinion entertained of his talents and activity, caused him to be pitched upon as the leader of the militia raised for the suppression of the mutineers. M. Dupre filled with energy and success the duty entrusted to him. The fugitives were surrounded and captured, but only after a desperate struggle in which M. Dupre received a mortal injury. He survived it long enough to permit him to receive from France the cross of St. Louis, which the Governor of the colony, the Marquis de Bouille, had requested for him. Soon after receiving

this reward, M. Dupre died, recommending with his last breath his daughter Aline and his only son to the care of the Governor.

The Marquis de Bouille did not discharge committed to him. It had been the purpose of the late M. Dupre to go to France, where he had a small property, and where various members of this family were settled.—Aline's inclination had been partly formed in the view of completing the educations of Aline and her brother, and in the hope of seeing them established there for life. The Governor of Martinique determined to fulfill the wishes of their father in this respect. Finding the younger Dupre, who was a year or two older than Aline, to have an inclination for a military life, the Marquis arranged that he should go to France and enter the regiment of Bouillon; while the sister was to be placed for a time in the seminary of St. Cyr, the highest institution then existing for persons of her sex. Aline and her brother accordingly embarked in a vessel bound for France. That vessel, however, never reached its destination.—Its fate remained unknown for seven years, at the end of which time a letter containing disclosures concerning it was received by one of the friends of the Dupre family residing in France. This individual was a young lady who had spent some years of her youth in Martinique, and had been the playmate and dear friend of young Aline. The letter alluded to was delivered by the ambassador of a great power, and it was from his sovereign—his crowned queen. That queen was Aline Dupre! The strange vicissitudes which placed Aline in this position were detailed in the communication to her friend, nearly as follows:—

The vessel which bore the brother and sister, intended to land on the western coast of France, reached the Straits of Gibraltar in safety. Soon afterwards, however, when the passengers, attracted by the beauty of evening in that latitude, had assembled in a group on deck, an old negro in attendance on Aline, pointed out a dark spot in the sea at a distance. The captain was present at the moment, and was observed to grow pale as he turned his eyes on the object pointed out, but he made no remark, and the passengers retired for the night. In the morning they found nothing but bustle and alarm on board. The vessel was pursued by a swift sailing Algorian corsair, of a size which almost rendered it hopeless for a petty merchantman to attempt any resistance. Nevertheless, the crew took their arms, resolved to sell their liberty dearly. The pirates were not long in coming up and boarding, and as might have been supposed, soon overpowered all opposition.

Aline had kept close beside her brother, determined to perish with him if he fell, and when the capture took place, she was bound with him to the same chain. This association greatly lightened her sufferings on the occasion, but it did not last long. When the corsair reached the port of Algiers, an order was issued for the conveyance of all the male prisoners ashore, and the retention of the females. The language spoken around was unintelligible to Aline, but she soon became sensible of the intended separation. Her agony was dreadful at the moment; the poor mishap seemed insignificant in comparison with this crowning ill. She fell on her knees before the barbarians of the vessel, and used every entreaty, by words and gestures, which might have a chance of moving them to permit her to accompany her brother. Her tears and imploring looks fully expressed the meaning which her language could not convey, but they were totally disregarded, and her brother was hurried off with his companions. All hope seemed to depart with him, and Aline fell down in a swoon.

Her insensibility, at least a partial extent, was of long continuance; every exertion of the powers of reflection serving only to renew her grief and throw her back into a state of lethargy which rendered her heedless to all around her.—Zara, the old negro, meanwhile watched over her with incessant care. When Aline regained something like composure she found herself on board a different vessel, and again upon the open sea.—Zara informed her that she had been purchased by an Armenian merchant, and was now on the way to Smyrna, whence, after taking on board some Circassians, Georgian captives, Achmet, as the merchant was called, intended to proceed to Constantinople. Zara likewise added, that Achmet seemed to take a strong interest in her restoration to health. This last piece of intelligence was anything but pleasing to the poor captive; and her mind was so heavily oppressed with a foreboding dread of the fate that seemed to await her, that she resolved to escape from it at the cost of her life. No other way of effecting this object was in her power save that of starving herself. For two days she maintained this determination; and was already beginning to feel her strength diminishing, when some proceedings on the part of Zara changed al-

lout the Sultan Mahmud. Mahmud did not immediately succeed his father, but lived in seclusion during the intervening reigns of Selim and Mustapha. The civilized spirit of Mahmud may, in past, be traced to the instructions of his mother, the Sultan Valide. She discovered the retreat of her relatives in France, and, as has been said, sent them letters, which were accompanied by magnificent presents. M. and Madame Dupre, the aged pair described as residing at Havre de Grace, were her uncle and aunt, who shared liberally of her bounty. The Sultan Valide died in 1817, at the age of fifty-four.

Never Treat Religion Lightly.

Impress your mind with a reverence for all that is sacred. Let no wantonness of youthful spirits, no compliance with the intemperate mirth of others, ever betray you into profane salutes. Besides the guilt that is thereby incurred, nothing gives a more odious appearance of petulance and presumption to youth, than the reflection of having treated religion with levity. Instead of being an evidence of superior understanding, it discloses a pert and shallow mind, vain of the first spattering of knowledge, presumes to make light of what the rest of mankind revere. At the same time you are not to imagine that when you are exhorted to be religious, you are called upon to be more formal and solemn in your manners than others of the same years, or to erect yourself into supercilious reprovers of those around.

The spirit of true religion breathes gentleness and kindness. It is social, kind, cheerful—far removed from that gloom and illiberal superstition which clouds the brow, sharpens the temper, dejects and teaches men to fit themselves for another world by neglecting the concerns of this. Let your religion, on the contrary, connect preparation for heaven with an honorable discharge of the great and onerous duties of this life. Of such religion, discover on every proper occasion that you are not ashamed; but avoid making any unnecessary ostentation of it before the world. —Rel. Herald.

A Mother's Soliloquy.

"Tis mine. Bound to me by a tie that death cannot sever. That little heart shall never swell with pleasure or thrash with pain without a quick response from mine. I am the centre of its little world; its very life depends on my faithful care. It is my sweet duty to deck those simple limbs, to poise that tiny, trembling foot: yet stay! My duty ends not here! A soul looks forth from those blue eyes! An undying spirit, that shall plume its wings for a ceaseless flight, by my own erring hand.

The hot blood of anger may not poison the font whence it draws its life, or the hasty word escape my lip, in that pure presence. Wayward, passionate, impulsive: how shall I approach it, but with a luskin upon my spirit and a silent prayer?

Oh, careless sentinel, slumber not at thy post of its trusting innocence!

Oh, reckless sower of the seed, let not the tares spring up!

Oh, unskillful helmsman! how smit thou pilot that little bark o'er life's tempestuous sea, safe to the eternal shore!

Tis ours!

A father bends proudly over that little cradle! A father's love! how strong! how true!

Bht oh, not so tender as hers, whose heart that babe hath lain beneath!

Fit me for the holy trust, oh, Good Shepherd, or fold it to thy loving bosom!

Funny Fern.

FATHER AND SON.—Two of the best lawyers of Boston occupy this position to each other. They have both their oddities of manner, and they are alike distinguished for a certain dry humor. One day the son was driving out his papa, at two-forty speed, and was thus remonstrated with by the senior:

"Bill, what do you drive so like Jehu for?"

"Do you happen to know, sir, demand-ed the fast young gentleman, 'Who Jehu was?'

"No, sir, I do not! Who was he?"

"Jehu was 'the son of Nimshi,' sir!"

On another occasion, the son, on entering the door of the paternal mansion, was snapped at by his favorite dog, which was laying on the mat just inside. He gave the animal a kick which caused him to howl.

"Bill!" exclaimed the old gentleman,

"what are you kicking that dog for?"

"He bit me, sir."

"He didn't bite you, sir."

"Then I didn't kick him, sir!"

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all the congregation were weeping, except one man, who begged to be excused, as he belonged to another church.

The man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow, complains that it is hard times just now, when the mercury is getting down towards the zeros.

Thy Will be Done.

Searcher of hearts, from mine erase,
All thoughts that should not be,
And in its deepest recess trace
My gratitude to Thee!

Hearer of prayer! Oh guide aright
Each word and deed of mine;
Life's battle teach me how to fight,
And be the victory Thine.

Giver of all! for every good
In the Redeemer came;
For raincoat, shelter, and for food,
I thank Thee for His name.

Father, Son and Holy Ghost!
Thou glorious Three in One!
Thou knowest best what I need most,
And let my will be done.

The Boon.

There is a boon I crave,
More precious far than fame,
Or glory's wreaths, that wave
Around the warrior's name.

When in the dark and stormy night,
Oppressed with anxious fears,
The seaman views the beacon-light,
Then joy his visage wears.

So light grow dark as night,
This boon of heavenly love,
With its pure and holy light,
Can all the gloom remove.

Sleigh-riding with a Widow.

Snow had fallen; the young of the village got up a grand sleighing party to a country tavern at some distance, and the interesting widow Lambkin sat in the same sleigh, and under the same buffalo as myself.

"Oh! oh! don't," she exclaimed, as we came to the first bridge, catching me by the arm, and turning her veiled face toward me, while her little eyes twinkled through the moon-light.

"Don't what?" I asked, "I'm not doing anything."

"Well I thought you were going to take toll!" replied Mrs. Lambkin.

"How's that?" said I.

"How?" exclaimed the widow, her clear laugh ringing out above the music of the bells. "Mr. Bridges pretends he don't know what toll is."

"Indeed I don't then," I said, laughing in turn.

"Don't know that gentlemen when they go on a sleighing party claim a kiss as toll when they cross a bridge? Well, I never!"

When next we came to a bridge and claimed toll, the struggles of the widow to hold the veil were not sufficient to tear it, and some how when the veil was removed her face was turned directly towards my own, and in the glittering of the moonlight the horse trotted on himself; toll was taken for the first time in his life, by Mr. Bridges. Soon we came to a bridge, but the widow told us it was no use to resist, and she paid up as we reached it without a struggle.

"But you won't take toll for every arch, will you, Mr. Bridges?" she asked.

To which the only reply was a practical affirmative to the question. Did you ever, reader, sleigh-ride with a widow, and take toll at the bridges?

First Step to Ruin.

"My first step to ruin," exclaimed a wretched youth, as he lay tossing from side to side, on the straw bed in one corner of a prison; "My first step to ruin was going fishing on the Sabbath. I knew it was wrong, for my mother taught me better, my Bible taught me better. I did not believe them, but I did not think it would come to this!"

Perhaps he said—it is too pleasant to be cooped up in a church. What harm is there in taking a stroll in the woods? What harm in taking my fishing tackle and sitting on the bank to fish?

What harm! Why the harm is that God is disobeyed, who says, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." The moment a youth determines to have his own way, preferring his own pleasures before God's will that moment he lets go his rudder, his compass, his chart; nothing but God's Word can guide you over the ocean of life. Give that up, you are bewildered, you are drifting, you will be lost.

"When any man speaks ill of us, we are to make use of it as a caution, without troubling ourselves at the calumny. He is in a wretched case that values himself upon other people's opinions, and depends upon their judgment for the peace of his life."

"Bill!" exclaimed the old gentleman,

"what are you kicking that dog for?"

"He bit me, sir."

"He didn't bite you, sir."

"Then I didn't kick him, sir!"

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all the congregation were weeping, except one man, who begged to be excused, as he belonged to another church.

The man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow, complains that it is hard times just now, when the mercury is getting down towards the zeros.

Somebody says that cream upon milk is the only article which has not risen of late.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor turbulent, nor his wife a widow.

Sailor's Dream.

Captain N—of the United States Navy, a highly meritorious officer, was ordered, in the year 1819, to take out the flag-ship to the West Indies. (It was I believe, the Constellation.) At the island of St. Thomas, several of our vessels of war were to rendezvous; and Commodore Perry would there come on board the Constellation, and take the command of the squadron, for the purpose of scouring the pirates from the haunts they infested.

Perry had sailed a short time before in the corvette John Adams. Capt. N. sailed on slowly, annoyed by head winds and detained by calms. One night he dreamed he was standing on his quarter deck admiring the view of sea and sky, when he suddenly observed that sort of confusion at the gangway which announces the arrival of a visitor. He looked in that direction, and saw advancing, Capt. Gordon, who had died some years before in the Mediterranean service.

He felt, as we usually do, when we dream of the departed, a consciousness that they are dead, yet no surprise to see them alive and performing all the actions of living men—discrepancies that dreams alone can reconcile. Gordon politely saluted him, and then inquired "whether he was bound?" Capt. N. answered, "I am going out as Perry's captain, who will hoist his flag on board at St. Thomas." "No," said Capt. Gordon, "that you must not expect to see, for Perry now belongs to my squadron; look round, and you will be convinced." He then pointed over the side of the ship.

Capt. N. looked in the direction designated, and saw what appeared to be an island, and with a town and fort; flags of various vessels and of the fort were hoisted half-mast high; minute guns were firing; a vessel lay out in the road, at a distance from the land, also with marks of mourning; presently, two or three boats shot into view from the side of the vessel nearest the land, containing officers, and rowed slowly by with muffled oars; then another boat with music and muffled drums, playing a dead march; and last of all, came a boat with a coffin, covered with black, a military hat and sword lying on it, and surrounded by several officers, seemingly in deep grief; he saw the procession glide towards the town, and plainly heard the mingled sounds of bells ringing, music playing, and the cannon firing.

He continued looking, lost in anxiety and wonder, when some accidental noise in the ship aroused him from his sleep. He felt his mind so strongly impressed with this awful dream, that sleep was impossible; he lay restless till the morning; he then assembled his officers, and told them all the particulars—for sailors are proverbially superstitious—they agreed to put down the day of the month. After a few days more sailing they made the island of St. Thomas, where lay the corvette John Adams—a boat soon put off from her, when they were informed that Commodore Perry had died on board, of yellow fever, and been actually buried on shore with a procession of boats and on the very day of the month on which Capt. N.—had had the wonderful dream.

I may have made some unimportant errors in this account of time or place, as it was told to me seven or eight years ago; but my memory as to the essentials is correct and I believe I tell it, (without any attempt at making a fine story,) exactly as Capt. N.—told it himself to me.

A COLD IN HIS HEAD.—We are often times amused by the ludicrous sound and perversion of words when spoken by a man with a cold that affects the voice as connected with the nasal organ, commonly called a 'cold in the head.' An instance of this kind came under our notice a few days since, with most amusing effect. A man went into a store and asked the clerk:—

"Where is Bulberry street?"

"Bulberry street?" said the clerk, "don't know of a street by that name; better look in the directory."

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MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Jan 20.—In the Senate on motion of Mr Warren, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of introducing the plurality system into all municipal elections.

House.—The Committee on Accounts reported that the whole expense of reporting and printing the debates of the late Constitutional Convention, would amount to \$32,000. The report was made on an order of the 16th instant, and was laid on the table.

Saturday.—But little business of special interest was done in either branch. In the Senate a Committee was appointed on the liquor law, and in the House, a petition was received from the selectmen of the town of Barre and of certain citizens of that of Brattleboro for leave to loan the credit of their respective towns to the Barre & North Brookfield Railroad.

Monday.—In the Senate an order was introduced directing an inquiry into the expediency of repealing the usury laws. Several constitutional amendments were also suggested and referred to the special committee.

In the House, numerous petitions of local character were presented. Mr. Clapp of Boston offered a preamble and order concerning ocean money postage, which, after a brief commendatory address by the presenter, was adopted, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Tuesday.—In the Senate an excellent order of inquiry was offered by Mr. Bugbee, of Worcester, that the Committee on Railroads consider the expediency of providing that railroad corporations now existing, or which may hereafter be incorporated, shall be required to raise their bridges and beams of bridges underneath which their trains may pass, to a height sufficiently elevated to clear the heads of their brakemen when standing erect on the tops of the highest freight cars run over their roads, and that a law authorizing said companies to make such improvements be enacted.

In the House, sundry petitions were presented for acts of incorporation and the increase of Banking capital.

On motion Mr. Pond, of Boston, submitted an order, which was adopted, that the Committee on Railroads and Canals consider the propriety of enacting a general law furnishing better security for the lives of persons traveling upon roads.

Wednesday.—In the Senate, an order, offered by Mr. Alvord, of Franklin, was adopted, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to consider the expediency of amending the laws relating to the election of County Commissioners, so that in each county, with the exception of Suffolk and Nantucket, one such officer shall be elected each year.

In the House, Mr. Tutte, of Lowell, moved a reconsideration of the vote accepting the report, inexpedient, &c., relative to the election of Representatives by a plurality of votes. Placed in the orders of the day.

Thursday.—In the Senate—Bills passed to be engrossed:—To authorize the pilgrim society in Plymouth to hold additional real estate; concerning the Elliot fire insurance company; Boston.

House.—On motion of Mr Cook of Chester, the committee on judiciary were instructed to enquire whether any further legislation is necessary as to the punishment of the crime of seduction; and also as to the expediency of a more effectual civil remedy against the seducer.

A BABY SHOW IN GEORGIA.—Since the projects of hen-shows, canary shows, horse shows, and various other shows have been brought to a practical reality in various parts of the country, the newspapers have from time to time amused themselves by proposing "Baby-Shows." The matter has not, however, ended in a joke. The committee of the State Agricultural Society of Georgia, to whom was referred the subject of encouraging domestic products, have offered the following list of premiums: First premium, silver pitcher, \$50; for the handsomest and finest babe two years old; second premium, silver pitcher, \$25, for the handsomest and finest babe one year old; third premium, silver goblet, \$10, for the handsomest and finest babe six months old. All children entered for premiums must be clad in garments made of none but domestic fabrics.

THE ABUSES OF DIVORCE.—The facility by which divorces may be obtained in some of the Western States is notorious, and, if continued, cannot fail to result, as the population grows denser and their habits more luxurious, in melancholy consequences to society. A correspondent of the Tribune writes from a village in Indiana, that in that village lives a mother who has been divorced from her husband and bears another name, and whose two daughters are each divorced wives—one of them having obtained her bill while her husband lay on his death-bed; while in the same village resides a man who has two wives living (one of them divorced), and these wives are another and daughter!

HANDSOME PRESENT.—The Congregational Church in Wilbraham paid Rev. J. D. Bowers a pastoral visit on the 11th inst. They presented him with a small peacock called "sugar loaf," strewed over with "mint drops" to the amount of \$50. He also received a beautiful purse, containing \$40, and a collection was taken up, raising the whole amount to \$100. All this was in addition to several other valuable gifts.

KILLED.—The evening train from Boston over the Dedham Branch road on Thursday evening, last week, ran upon a man named Patrick Dolan, who was walking on the track. From appearances it is supposed that Dolan was caught by the cowcatcher and dragged a distance of nearly two miles. When his body was discovered it was entirely lifeless. He belonged in Roxbury, where he leaves a wife and two or three children.

JEFFERSON HILL OF WARE.—Jefferson Hill of Ware, has taken the contract for building the new county road from West Brookfield to Ware. The road was let for \$7,545, and is 840 rods long, being about nine dollars, ninety-eight cents and a fraction per rod.

A new church has been organized in Staffordville, Ct.

THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.

SATURDAY JANUARY 28, 1854.

The War in Europe.

The aspect of affairs between Russia and Turkey is anything but favorable to peace.—The Emperor of Russia now entirely rejects the proposed Conference at Vienna, and refuses to recognize the right of European intervention between Russia and Turkey.

France is preparing to send seventy thousand soldiers into Turkey, and it is stated that the same Government has called upon Austria to co-operate with the efforts being made to preserve the equilibrium of Europe. The allied fleets have been ordered into the Black Sea, to prevent a repetition of attacks upon the ships of Turkey.

The Turks are almost to a man for war, disowning every indication which their Government gives of listening to proposals of peace. At Constantinople, recently, there was a threatened riot in consequence of the Government manifesting a disposition to regard new propositions for negotiations with favor. It became necessary to land troops from the English and French ships to preserve the peace.

On the Danube there are indications of an early resumption of hostilities. The opening of Spring will either witness a spirited movement on the frontier, or a withdrawal of the Russian forces. The latter action depends entirely on the result of the efforts now being made to bring the hostile parties to a reconciliation. Sweden and Denmark have issued a declaration of their intentions to remain neutral, though it is hardly possible that they can, should the war become more active and general.

The indications of a long, disastrous war, has caused a rapid rise of breadstuffs in England, while there is a heavy fall in British funds. The aspect of affairs is certainly ominous.

EXTENT OF THE SHOE BUSINESS.—Few people have any idea of the extent of the Shoe manufacturing business carried on in this State. Next to agriculture the shoe-making business is the most important and profitable pursuit in Massachusetts, and has the largest number of hands engaged in it.

The Andover Advertiser says that the aggregate value of boots and shoes manufactured in this State is \$37,000,000, or more than of all the other States combined—and far exceeding that of any other manufacture in the Commonwealth. About one-third of the above amount is shipped to New York, and the remainder is sent to the South and West, to California, the West Indies, South America, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, England and the European continent. Lynn is more extensively engaged in this business than any other town, making nearly 5,000,000 pairs annually. Then come in succession Danvers, Stoneham and Grafton. In the latter town, a single manufacturer uses one hundred bushels of shoe pegs every year.—The pegs used in this immense business are mostly made in New Hampshire; they are cut by machinery, and one firm manufactures fifty bushels per day. Machinery is also now used to a considerable extent for sawing and stitching the leather.

THE BABIES TO BE CARED FOR.—In this fast age it is not to be wondered at that the rising generation should be hurried along as fast as possible in order to keep up with the progressive spirit of the times. Babies should be nursed and fed by steam, and everything that can contribute to their growth and precociousness should be freely provided.—Among the numerous modern conveniences it is proposed, on some of the Western Railroads, to furnish "baby cars" for the convenience of those traveling with these appendages, as well as for the comfort of travelers generally. The cars will be commodious, and well supplied with cradles, baby-jumpers, rattles, sugar candy, milk, paregoric, and other sedatives and conveniences.

An experienced matron, with wet and dry nurses, will be always in attendance. Babes will be checked through, and parents may rely on every attention being paid to their comfort. In case of loss, the company bind themselves to get another as good in its place, in such cases the stockholders being individually liable.

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.—When all on board the ill-fated steamer San Francisco expected to go down every moment, and all was confusion throughout the ship, there were persons on board whose hearts were so depraved that they plundered and robbed the passengers of numerous valuable articles. Costly jewels were taken from the ladies' apartments, and several watches belonging to officers of the ship were also taken. The principal robbers proved to be two colored waiters belonging to the boat. They were arrested in New York, last Saturday, where they were offering a package of jewelry for sale at 75 per cent less than their legitimate value.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Griffin, an aged citizen of South Berwick, Me., was riding through North Berwick on Tuesday, his horse took fright and ran, throwing Mr. Griffin from the sleigh and so badly injuring him that he died soon after.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—The Washington Sentinel says that "roll butter was sold from wagons on Tuesday, in Georgetown, at from sixteen to twenty dollars per hundred; and eggs at sixteen cents a dozen. In Boston, table butter commands 22 to 25 cts. per lb., and eggs are scarce at 35 and 40 cts. a doz."

THANKS.—Gilbert Barker, Representative from this town, has our thanks for Legislative documents.

Communication.

Letters from the South.—No. 2.

Horse Head, Md., Jan. 10th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—Three months have elapsed since I took up my residence in this, my Southern home; and I am beginning to feel quite domesticated. The milder climate of this latitude, I find more congenial to my taste and feelings. Flowers bloom here in the open air until about Christmas. Feeling something of the repugnance to the system of slavery so generally prevalent at the North, I find that I can more easily adapt myself to the customs of Southern life than I could have supposed.

The slaves are treated kindly, and there is a positive feeling of attachment which grows up between master and slave. This is manifested in various ways. I was staying for a few days during the Christmas holidays at a gentleman's house in the District of Columbia, and was induced to stay a day longer than I had intended, for the purpose of witnessing a "darkey" wedding.

Considerable preparation had been made in the way of making dresses and preparing supper, and it was a joyous festival to the negroes who were privileged to participate in it.

The ceremony was performed in the parlor by a neighboring clergyman, in the presence of the family, at the conclusion of which, the parties retired to one of the quarters where supper had been prepared, and where, in company with their sable guests, they spent the evening in hilarious joy.

While so many of the sons of New England are leaving the homes of their youth and seeking to better their fortunes by removing to some distant region of our common country, it is surprising that the advantages to be found within sight of the Capital of the nation should be so far overlooked. Good farms can now be bought in Prince George Co. for ten from fifteen dollars per acre; and land must certainly rise.—Real estate is already rapidly advancing in the immediate vicinity of Washington. I am acquainted with a gentleman who lives three miles from Washington, who bought a farm of 400 acres in 1839 for fourteen dollars per acre, who could now receive, at any day, forty thousand dollars for his farm, but woud not look at it. He can do better to keep it and raise vegetables for the market. I hear of another who has doubled his money in 2 years. One reason that has made people afraid to invest money in and about Washington, is the uncertainty which has existed in regard to the seat of Government being permanently located where it is. Since the Capitol extension was decided upon, all doubts as to the seat of Government being permanent, have been removed, and since that time the increase in population in the city, and the rise in the value of property in the city and neighborhood have been rapid. Washington is destined to be a great city, and the prosperity of it will be felt in all the surrounding country.

To such of my Northern friends as are desirous of bettering their fortunes, I would say, before placing an almost impossible barrier between yourselves and the associations of your early years, come to Washington and ascertain what are the advantages of a residence in the nation's Capital, and what the chance of making money in Washington or its immediate neighborhood is, and perhaps you may be induced to tarry.

AUGUSTUS.

SCHOOL TEACHER IN TROUBLE.—The American Express says that "J. W. Virgin, a school teacher in Belchertown, was brought before Justice Goddard of that place, on the 16th inst., on complaint of Wm. Upshur, for unreasonably punishing his son Charles, for being unable to commit his lesson. Defendant pleaded guilty, and stated, in mitigation of sentence, that Charles had, mind enough to commit a good lesson if disposed to. The Judge exercised quite as much lenity as the nature of the case would seem to allow, by fining the deft. only \$1 and cost of prosecution, amounting to \$6."

ANOTHER "GIRL IN PANTS."—A girl in pantaloons, employed in a store in New York as clerk, was discovered last week. It seems that the girl is an illegitimate child of parents of high birth in England, and was adopted by a family in Philadelphia, some 7 years since. For some time past she has harbored the idea of returning to England to find her parents, and with this intention came to New York, and went to work to earn money sufficient to take her to England, knowing that if her design became known it would be frustrated. She was taken back with her adopted parents and seemed overjoyed to see them again, having been absent several weeks.

FIRE IN WEST SPRINGFIELD.—The picker room of the Agawam Co.'s Cotton Mill was discovered on fire on Monday night.—Messengers were sent to Springfield after a Fire Company, and a locomotive took over the Ocean Hose Co. The fire was confined to the picker room by thick walls and iron doors. Twenty-five hales of cotton, machinery, &c., were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$30,000.

NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON PROHIBITED.—Official proclamation is made by the Consuls of Brazil and Peru, at New York, that all trade and commerce in the waters of the Amazon are strictly prohibited. The Brazilian Consul declares as follows:—"No foreign flag is permitted to enter the said River Amazon."

FATIGUE.—Gillert Barker, Representative from this town, has our thanks for Legislative documents.

THANKS.—Gillert Barker, Representative from this town, has our thanks for Legislative documents.

VALUABLE COW.—Cassius M. Clark recently drove home from the Cincinnati cattle market a cow and a calf for which he paid \$2,300.

A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Spending seven years at College, in order to be fitted for the business of life, is considered essential by many persons, but it often happens that the young man who has thus almost thrown away a considerable portion of his prime, comes out of college a graduated dunce, a stranger to the business of the world, and unfit to start upon any successful enterprise. One of the editors of the Home Journal, referring to the necessity of a course of college studies says:—

"As a preparation for the duties of modern life, our college course is scarcely of any use; and we earnest not who hears us when we say, if a young man is resolved to run a great career in an active, manly profession, let him keep out of college. That young man has no four years to waste! His knowledge must be real, positive, modern. He needs a trained eye, a trained hand, a broad chest and long wind; not a stimulated brain merely. He must learn how to do this and that for himself. He must be a man of the world, educated in the world, by the world, for the world."

Another Model State.—It now appears that the Vermonters claim to live in the "model State." The Rutland Herald makes out a clear case:

"There is but one city in the State and not one soldier. We have no police, and not a murder has been committed in this State within the last ten years. We have no museums, opera-houses, nor crystal palaces, but we have homes—genuine homes—that are the centre of the world to its inmates, for which the father works, votes and talks—where the mother controls, educates, labors and loves—where she rears men, scholars and patriots."

The fact that no murders have been committed in Vermont during the "last ten years," argues well for the abolition of capital punishment. The gallows has been discarded in Vermont for a number of years.

BAD PREDICAMENT.—Owing to the ice in the western rivers, fourteen large steamers have been compelled to stop at Cairo, Illinois and have turned out over two thousand deck passengers, who were suffering intensely, and dying in large numbers with cholera and yellow fever. They were staying in the adjoining woods around large fires with little or no food, and no possibility of getting away.

SNOW TUNNELLING.—The Lewiston (Me.) Journal says that "the house of Mr. Hezekiah Gowell of Peru, was so blocked up with snow by the late storm, that the inmates were obliged to excavate a tunnel seventy feet in length under the snow to the front door. The snow was about three or four ft. in thickness overhead. But a few rods from the house the ground was entirely bare."

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—President Pierce has issued his proclamation against the expeditions now being fitted out in California and elsewhere in the United States, for the invasion of Mexico, and calls upon all good citizens to prevent by all lawful means such criminal enterprises.

PREPARED FOR WAR.—Mr. Sanders, the American Consul at London, in one of his letters to the N. Y. Herald, states that "Louis Napoleon is preparing for war on the grand scale. It is known that he will have, by early spring, an invading army of 700,000 men fully equipped."

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—A Galveston paper of the 10th inst., states that a fight had occurred between a number of American teamsters and a party of Mexicans, at Corpus Christi. Two of the Americans were killed and three wounded.

CRYSTAL PALACE AWARDS.—The awards of the juries of the Crystal Palace Exhibitions are announced. The whole number of silver medals awarded is 105. Bronze 1186. Number of exhibitors who receive honorable mention was 1210.

WE ARE UNDER OBLIGATION.—We are under obligations to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, M. C., for a copy of a speech delivered by him in the Senate on his amendment to the River and Harbor Bill.

FIRE.—The building occupied by the publishers of the Hampshire Gazette, at Northampton, took fire on Tuesday night. The prompt action of the firemen saved the building.

THIRTY BAKEWELL SHEEP.—Thirty Bakewell sheep, raised in N. J., five years old, and estimated to dress 160 pounds each, each rolled up in a woolly covering almost half a foot deep, were sold for \$18 apiece in New York last week.

HEZEKIAH M. FORD.—Hezekiah M. Ford, a school teacher at Deerfield, was examined before H. G. Newcomb, Esq., at Greenfield, on Wednesday, on charge of severely whipping a child of Asa R. Hutchins.

PRECOCIOUS.—Master Wm. Webb aged 16, and Miss Susan Roby aged 13, eloped from near Louisville, Ky., lately, and in a short time were man and wife!

ONE OF OUR MOST DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS.—One of our most distinguished physicians ascribes the fearful increase of cases of paralysis, to the use of stoves in close rooms, particularly in sleeping apartments.

THE STEWARD OF THE BALTIMORE STEAMER.—The steward of the Baltimore steamer North Carolina has been arrested at Norfolk, on the charge of enticing slaves away from that place.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.—Rev. Albert Barnes, author of Barnes' Notes, has so far recovered as to be able to preach. His disease was of the eyes.

VALUABLE COW.—Cassius M. Clark recently drove home from the Cincinnati cattle market a cow and a calf for which he paid \$2,300.

THANKS.—Gilbert Barker, Representative from this town, has our thanks for Legislative documents.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE LADIES' FESTIVAL.—The Ladies' Festival at the Baptist Vestry last Wednesday evening, was a splendid affair. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the tables were loaded with a bountiful supply of cake and other eatables, which the company feasted on for several hours. The amount of money taken at the door and arising from sales, amounted to \$232.75 and, considering the short space of time in which the whole thing was got up, it was one of the best managed and most successful Fairs we have attended.

The Monson Brass Band was present and treated the audience with enlivening strains of music. This Band has been organized only a few months, but their music would be credit to more experienced Bands. F. C. is the leader, and we trust that the Babes are well, for the sake of the Babes' soft-sounding when we say, "we cannot be found in any Band in sets. May they prosper.

THE BABY SHOW.—The Baby Show at the Ladies' Fair last Wednesday evening was, without joking, a very respectable affair.

Respectable because the exhibitors were all respectable persons, and the Babes were respectable in number and appearance. At the hour named for the exhibition six or eight mothers with their "darling ones" appeared in front of the musicians' stand, and on the announcement that the Show had commenced, there was a general rush of those present to get a view of the interesting exhibition. The Babes were dressed very prettily and looked quite attractive. After examining the group of little ones, the chairman of the childless committee announced to the audience that as all the Babes present were very pretty, they had found it very difficult to decide which was the handsomest, but the majority of the committee were in favor of awarding the premium to a boy Baby of Mr. HARDAKER's.

After the decision had been declared a bachelor gentleman stepped forward and gave a dollar to kiss the premium Baby, and another bachelor gave another dollar to kiss the one which he thought the prettiest. The committee smacked their lips over the little beauties and regretted that it was not their happy lot to be blessed with such household blessings. As for our part we had the fun of paying the premium, kissing all the babies gratis, and witnessing the first Baby Show that has ever taken place in Massachusetts.

SLAUGHTER RIDGE.—A party from Springfield paid a visit to this place last Tuesday evening. They came in sleighs as far as North Wilbraham, where the snow gave out; but determined not to be disappointed in the good supper awaiting them at the Nassauway House, they chartered an ox wagon and came on to Palmer in that. They reached here at about 12 o'clock, refreshed themselves with a good supper, danced till after 12, took the night freight train for Wilbraham, where they again took their sleighs and returned to Springfield, satisfied, no doubt, that it was a pretty cold night, and that they had enjoyed a first-rate time.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings last, shocks of an earthquake were very sensibly felt throughout this village. The first shock occurred about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the second shock about the same hour on Wednesday morning. The report was a short, rumbling sound, which was distinctly heard by nearly every person in the village. Houses shook, and even the large brick blocks on Main street seemed to oscillate. Whether this phenomenon was occasioned by frost or some more powerful agency in the interior of the earth we will not pretend to say. At any rate we will record it as a genuine earthquake.

Poetical SUPERSCRIPTION.—The following is a copy of a supercription found upon a letter which came to the Brimfield P. O. on day last week, from Southbridge:

"To Brimfield, in the Old Bay State,"

EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.—A letter in the N. Y. Evening Post from Buenos Ayres, says that a sad occurrence took place there a few days before. Ortiz Velez, a prominent member of the House of Representatives, having recently married a young wife, became jealous of her and a cousin of his who resided with him—got up from his bed, took a pistol, and went quietly to the young man's room, and blew his brains out while asleep. He is now in prison.

The Springfield Republican intimates that the late snow storm made good sleighing in Palmer. For the benefit of those of our Springfield neighbors who may wish to come out here on a sleigh ride, we would state that the snow is not more than two inches deep here, and there will be no danger of their getting stuck in the drifts, but if such a thing should happen they can find plenty of ox teams on the road to bring them safely to Palmer.

LETTERS BURNED.—On Monday last, nine hundred and forty-two bushels of dead letters were burnt in Washington near the National Monument. What a conflagration! How many of these letters had been anxiously looked for, by wives from absent husbands—by fathers from their erring sons—by sons watching with long impatience for some intelligence from beloved home!

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Susan B. Thompson, seven years of age, daughter of Ephraim B. Thompson, of Halifax, died of hydrophobia on Saturday night at the Hospital in Boston. She was bitten by a rabid dog about five weeks since.

GREAT SNOW STORM AT THE WEST.—St. Louis papers bring accounts of a tremendous snow storm in Illinois, about a week since. Railroad travelling was brought almost to a stop by snow banks of eight and ten feet in depth—and at last accounts the trains were not all through.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—By the breaking of an axle on the down freight train from Wells River, on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, several cars were damaged and Mr. William Douglas, the conductor, was fatally injured. Both legs were cut off above the knees.

ST. LOUIS PAPERS.—The South Side (Va.) Railroad crosses the Appomattox river or bottom, by a bridge half a mile in length, and one hundred and twenty feet above the water. A train of cars, with one hundred passengers, passed over it on Sunday last.

END OF AN EXILE.—Patrick O'Donohoe, one of the Irish exiles who escaped from Van Dieman's Land, died almost friendless and alone at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday last. His family arrived from Ireland just in time to follow his remains to the grave.

Judge Spooner and sixty-three of the police of Cincinnati, have been held for trial on a charge of riot, in breaking up the Free-men's procession.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—*Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the best Remedies for the Cure of bad Legs.*—Mrs. Heppel, of Blyth, near Murpeth, was afflicted with a dreadfully bad leg, for which she consulted the most eminent medical men in that neighborhood, but it would not yield to medical treatment. Her health suffered severely, and the state of her leg was terrible; the ulcers rapidly increased in size, and the pain was most agonizing. In this state she commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and after continuing them for some short time the leg was completely cured, and she is now in the enjoyment of excellent health. Mr. Wilkinson, druggist, Blyth, vouches for the accuracy of this statement.

DUNKLEE'S HUMOR REMEDY!—*For all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.*

This Medicine, by its Tonic and Alterative properties, cures that Serofulosis habit which, if neglected, tends to Consumption. It is also effective in Jaundice, Dyspepsia and Biliary Affections, arising from want of proper action of the Liver.

FOR SALE IN THIS VILLAGE.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook. dec. 31.—37.

DUNKEE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE.—Is, beyond doubt, the cheapest and most efficient medicine ever offered to the public; and should be constantly kept on hand by every family—especially for children to use—for colds, coughs, &c. One man remarked, after having been kept awake all night with his children, who were sick with colds, that "the first box he used was worth a five dollar bill to him," and, reader, it only cost him 25 cents, and \$5 would buy twenty-five boxes, more.

Why remain sinking, day by day, to an untimely grave, when hope promises so faithfully? Almost guilty of suicide, in neglecting to use this simple and pleasant "Pitch Lozenge," which is curing so many, and cannot possibly harm any one. See Advertisement in another column.

"I DIGEST!"—Such is the true meaning of the word "EPSIN," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. It renders Good Eating perfectly consistent with Health. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of the paper.

MARRIED.

In this village 28th inst., by Rev. S. A. Collier, Henry G. Rogers and Elvira M. Beebe, both of Monson.

At the Tockwotton House, Jan. 21, by Merrill Barlow Est., Lorenzo D. Moore of Worcester, and Miss Elizabeth Sagendorf of Ware.

In Lndlow, Jan. 18, by Rev. J. W. Tuck, Asa Hitchcock and Matilda Capen, both of Palmer.

BORN.

In this village, a son to Lonis F. Shoals. In Monson, Jan. 21, a daughter to D. G. Greene; a daughter to A. O. White; 24th, a son to Jesse T. Leonard.

DIED.

In Monson, 21st inst., Abraham Pease, 70, in Wilbraham, 25th ult., Laura L., 36, wife of H. Bridgeman Brewer.

At Ware, 13th, Thomas Graves, 33; 19th, Prescot Hale, 30.

At Amherst, 13th, Miss Waite, 54; 18, Dexter Nash, 55.

ISN'T IT A Hint a Pretty Thing?

AND then we have such a variety. Delicate hints, broad hints, and hints that are real stumblers. Speaking of hints reminds us that we have Accounts hinting to us to hints to others. That frequent settlements make long friends. So this may be called a friendly hint.

M. W. FRENCH & CO.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Wallace & Ruggles is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

O. T. WALLACE,
F. L. RUGGLES.

Palmer, Jan. 23, 1854.

3w41

DR. ORDWAY'S Humor Discovery, AND Blood Purifier.

DR. ORDWAY has been using his Blood Purifier, in his practice for the last 7 years with great success. He has often been urged by his friends and those who have tried it, and know its efficacy, to put it within the reach of all. He has now added to it an Herb, discovered in California, by Dr. KELLEY, which makes it the most wonderful remedy for

Humors, of all Kinds,

Liver Complaints and Chronic Diseases.

The virtues of this Herb were first made known to Dr. Kelley by an Indian, while attending patients sick with that terrible disease, the California Erysipelas and Liver Complaint.

The effect was miraculous—curing the man in a few days. The natives, when bitten by a rattlesnake, or rabid animal, resort to this Herb for a cure. Hundreds are taking this medicine, after trying in vain other remedies, and say that the half was never told them.

If you have Erysipelas, 3 to 5 bottles will cure it. If you have Scrofula, 3 to 7 bottles will cure it. Three to six bottles will cure Salt Rheum.

One or 2 bottles will cure Pimplas on the Face. Two or three bottles will cure Scaly Eruptions and Scalp Head.

One to 3 bottles will cure Nursing Sore Mouth. One to 3 bottles will cleanse the system of Bites. Two to five bottles will cure Rheumatism.

Three to four bottles will cure old running Sores and Ulcers.

One or two bottles will cure Barber's Itch.

One to three bottles will cure Cancer in the mouth and bowels.

For Liver Complaints and Jaundice.

Its effects are new and wonderful, removing obstructions from the Liver, opening the pores of the skin, carrying off the morbid matter, relieving the Side, and all-gone feelings of the stomach; and removing low spirits and despondency, which is the result of this disagreeable and often fatal disease:

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A fair trial will convince you that there is nothing like it.

For Cancerous Humors,

It is the surest remedy ever offered. One widow lady in Lawrence, has been troubled with cancer for years, by taking two bottles, says she is now quite well.

FOR COSTIVENESS.

One gentleman says that it was the only medicine which cured him.

For Kidney Difficulties,

It is spoken of in the highest terms. A young man was sick so much with Asthma that he had to leave college; three bottles cured him, and he has now resumed his studies. One lady in Salem was perfectly cured of PERIODICAL SICK HEADACHE, by the use of two bottles.

Mr. Williams of Lawrence, had humor in his eyes for years, and was cured of it by the use of this Humor Discovery and Blood Purifier. For Childs' Eye, Fevers, Menstrual diseases, Taints in the System, it stands unrivaled; sometimes where the system is much deranged, it will cause disagreeable effects at first, but continue its use, as indications favorable. It is purely vegetable, and its compound and proportions are such that the effect is perfectly satisfactory and safe.

Full Directions on the Bottle.

[PRICE \$1.00.]

HE HIS ALSO A HUMOR SALVE,

Unsurpassed for external humors, which, if used in connection with the Humor Discovery and Blood Purifier will much facilitate a cure.

[PRICE 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.]

**DR. ORDWAY'S
Cough Destroyer.**

This invaluable Cough Remedy is for the complete cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, pains in the side and breast, hacking or tickling at the throat, spitting blood, tightness across the Lungs and Chest, and All Lung Complaints leading to Consumption.

No medicine yet discovered has that decided effect in curing bronchial affections as the Cough Destroyer. It can be taken by all ages and classes, from a child six months old to the oldest man or woman, with the most happy results.

[PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.]

**DR. ORDWAY'S
Pain Killer.**

This preparation is composed of a great variety of extracts, Gums, Essential Oils, most of which have heretofore been united and compounded in this present form. It will cure attacks of Cramps of the Stomach, Spasms, Convulsions, Faintings, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, Side, Back, Limbs, and a great variety of other difficulties. It is also invaluable as an external remedy. It will found to contain nearly double the strength of any similar article, and possesses properties heretofore unknown. No family should be without it for a single day.

[PRICE 25, 37 1/2 and 50 cts. A BOTTLE.]

Full directions for the above medicines, on the Bottles. Orders should be accompanied with full directions how it should be sent.

**ORDWAY & WADLEIGH, LAWRENCE, MASS.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.**

For sale in Palmer by Dr. Wm. Holbrook;—Monson, Timothy Packard;—Stafford Springs, L. W. Crane;—West Stafford, J. R. Whitton;—Stafford, C. H. Grout & G. H. Pinney;—Staffordville, E. G. Hyde;—Belchertown, H. A. Longley;—Thornridge, Wm. N. Packard;—Three Rivers, O. F. Packard & Co.;—Wilbraham, R. Wright.

jan 28 41.

To Carriage Makers.

TO RETAIN—a set of shops fitted up expressly for the Carriage Making business, situated in the village of Palmer Depot. They will be rented for any number of years desired.

CYRUS KNOX.

Palmer, Dec. 17, 1853.

35.

AT CALL IS SOLICITED,

at Billings' old stand, Tockwotton Block, Palmer, Mass.

jan 21 40t.

W. FRENCH & CO. have Gloves, Coat,

Mr. Flour, &c. that are Cheap and Good.

jan 21 40t.

M. W. FRENCH & CO. have Pork, Lard,

Mr. Flour, &c. that are Cheap and Good.

jan 21 40t.

Latest News from the East!

Through in 2.40.

PEACE! PEACE!!

PEACE and PLENTY Reigns.

The subscriber, having just returned from the East where he has been selecting a choice and extensive assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

EAST LYNDIA FRUIT, &c.,

(which he flatters himself were bought low, and will, therefore, be sold cheap), is now prepared to offer them to the public.

Any articles not proving as recommended can be returned and the money will be cheerfully refunded.

[AT BILLINGS' OLD STAND, TOCKWOTTON BLOCK, PALMER, MASS.]

jan 21 40t.

W. FRENCH & CO. have Gloves, Coat,

Mr. Flour, &c. that are Cheap and Good.

jan 21 40t.

Daguerrian Miniatures!

THE subscriber having located his business

for the present year in PALMER, will

specially solicit the patronage of those who

may desire Miniatures. Having every facility

for obtaining correct Likenesses, we believe we

risk nothing in warranting perfect satisfaction to

all who may favor us with a call.

Children taken at any age. Sick or infirm persons taken at their residences.

No person expected to take a picture from

the Gallery that is not in every respect satisfactorily.

N. M. DENNIS.

jan 14 3w30.

Administrator.

Prepared by A. L. SCOVILLE & CO., Gothic Hall, No. 316 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLAND DEPOT.—BURR & PERRY, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Sold in Palmer Dep't by John Bowles; Three Rivers, Packard & Co.; Bondsville, C. E. Bond; Thorndike, W. N. Packard; Brimfield, J. T. & G. A. Brown; Monson, T. Packard; Wilbraham, L. B. Bliss, and by Druggists generally.

GEORGE W. RANDELL.

Three Rivers April 24th.

35.

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GEORGE W. RANDELL.

Three Rivers April 24th.

POETRY.

Far, far away.

I love to look on the purple West,
In the gorgeous robes of the sunset drear;
With its crimson glow and hammered sheen,
Like the lordly state of the dying Queen:
The distant woods with their crowns of gold,
And the hoary hills, Time's fastness hold,
While zephyrs breathe their low, soft chimes;
We may only tell of the golden climes,
And the better land in the realms of day,
Far, far away!

I love to stand on the mountain height,
In the magic moon of a summer night:
While vale and meadow are fairy land,
And elves come out on the pebbly strand,
And fays are merry in moonlight dell,
And earth is witched with a screech-like spell,
And low the voice of the sounding sea,
Seemeth to say in its minstrelsy—
We only tell of the remains of day,
Far, far away!

I love to look on a young face fair,
With the sunny smile of childhood there;
To hear the laugh of its careless glee,
Like the gladmost shout of the summer sea,
For it seems to say, as they float along,
With many dance and the murmured song,
The land—the land by sunset sky,
Where tears are not, and we'll no more die;
Oh! the old grow young, in that realm of day,
Far, far away!

There stary rivers are murmurin low;
To deathless flowers that by them blow;
And the zephyrs breathe in their lute-like tones,
And hymn the stars on their golden thrones;
The sun sings out, and there is no night;
And myriad ones, in robes of white,
Floating along upon azure wings.
Their raptures tell on their trembling strings,
"Oh! let us fly to that realm of day,
Far, far away!"

The Suspicious Man.

This kind of individual is always smelving a continuous line of rats. He neither sees, hears, nor dreams of anything in which he does not "smell a rat." The most harmless action of his neighbor, under his suspicious and inquisitorial disposition, is made a matter of serious investigation, because he knows there is something in the wind, for he saw his neighbor, Mr. B., speaking confidentially to Mrs. S. that very morning in the market. He puts that and that together, and connects this whispering in the morning with something he heard in the barber's shop some weeks before, and he is satisfied that his neighbor B. is either going to fail in business, or abscond without giving his creditors due notice.

The most terrible part of such a man's character is, that he places such faith upon the corollaries he draws from his false premises, that he does not hesitate to give wing to the base suspicions of his mind, and frequently is the means to bring about a disaster which never would have happened but for him.

Many a happy fireside has been rendered desolate—many a prosperous young man brought to ruin—many a virtuous and amiable girl been driven to despair by the fiendish inuendos of the suspicious man. No man, however upright and honest—no woman, however irreproachable—no maiden, however pure, is safe in the neighborhood of the suspicious man. He has all the curiosities of Paul Pry, without his good nature, and the malice of the devil, without his talent. If ever Lynch law is justifiable in a community it is exercised on the suspicious man. Rotten to the core of his heart himself, he has no faith in the virtue and honesty of others. He exists in a state of continual doubt of the motives and actions of others, and in consequence his life is, at the best, but a prolonged misery.

The editor of Notes and Queries thinks that the husband of the celebrated "Mother of Pearl," must be a venerable Bede.

The Czar of Russia derives more revenue from his monopoly of the sale of brandy than from his Uralian gold mines. Consequently he is not a Maine law-yer.

On Tuesday night, George Savage fell off the bridge at Maitineque, upon the rocks below, and was instantly killed.

Why should the Greeks living in the vicinity of the Dardanelles prefer the Sultan of Turkey to the Russian Czar?

Because they say this is the *Boss* for us (Bosphorus).

Hypocrisy is the rogue of life, and we are all too much made up of it.

Flour and Grain!

50 lbs. E. S. Beach & Co.'s double extra flour, 100 lbs. T. Kempshall, " 250 " Extra superfine Ohio and Georgia, 1000 bush. Corn, 300 lbs Pittsfield Lime, also an assortment of Salt, Meal, Feed &c—all of which will be sold at low prices for cash, at Hall & Valentine's old stand. J. A. HALL.

Palmer, July 16, 1853. 13tf.

Try it! Try it!

It is said that "McCord's KaoLean Soap" is the best soap in the market. Try it ladies, and judge for yourselves. It is sold by A. C. Billings & C. C. Shaw, of this village, and also by the box at the Manufactury, near the Congregational Church.

Also, for sale a superior article of soft Soap, by the gallon or barrel.

KAOLEAN SOAP CO.
Palmer, July 23, 1853. 14tf.

The Rush Continues!!!

ANOTHER ARRIVAL of Rich Dre Goods, Thibauts, Plaid DeLaines and Plaid Prints of Great Variety—sold rapidly, at Oct. 20, '53. WHITNEY & CO'S.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. A. BAILEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Massachusetts Block.)

A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cassimere and Vestings, constantly on hand. All orders executed with neatness and dispatch. Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

JAMES G. ALLEN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and business in the Probate Courts. Offices in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store Store.

Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5-3m.

STEPHEN NEEDHAM,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Successor to T. G. Denneke.)
MONSON, MASS.

Garments made in the best manner, with the utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Cutting done short notice. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing constantly on hand. May 23.

J. S. BAILEY,
DEALER IN
All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stores, Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at prime.

Job work done promptly and in the best manner. Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 57f.

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Shop in Barton's Block,
MONSON, MASS.

15tf

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Offices in Munger's Building. April 1, 1852. 50f.

F. J. Wassum,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.

An excellent assortment of Cloth and trimmings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to order. Palmer, Jan. 10, 1853. 14tf.

TIME IS MONEY.

THUS said Dost Franklin, and it is as true now as ever that, "He who saves time saves money."

Money and time are both saved in the use of the KAOLEAN SOAP, an article heretofore but little known in this vicinity, but nevertheless an article which will save us money in every community and when once known, is used in preference to almost any other soap, and recommended to the public as having among others, the following superiority over most soaps.

It requires no more than half the quantity to do the same work.

2d It saves nearly half the time and labor in washing.

3d It costs no more than the best family soap.

4th Nothing enters into its composition that will injure the most delicate fabric.

5th It does not chap or injure the hands like many soaps, but on the contrary is softening and healing and will cure cracked or chapped hands. Our trial will convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

This soap is manufactured in Palmer, (Deputy village) and is for sale by the box at the Factory, and at retail in most of the Stores in this vicinity, and in addition at KaoLean Soap, or McCord's Family Soap." Made by W. McCORD & CO., Palmer, Mass.

Factory near the Church. Certificate.

I have examined McCord's KaoLean Soap practically, and am well acquainted with the properties of the ingredient used in its manufacture, and do not hesitate to pronounce it superior for washing to any other soap now in use. It contains nothing that will injure the delicate fabric.

SAMUEL TRUESELL, Chemist, New York City.

Person wishing to purchase the right to manufacture the above soap, should address S. H. Hall, Palmer, Mass., who is fully authorized to do so.

W. McCORD, Patentee, Palmer, June 4. 7tf.

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers!

J. BOWLES has just received large additions to his former stock of Men's Women's Boys' Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of the best quality and style, for sale low for Cash.

Please call and examine Nausseano Block, No. 1. sept 24f.

Protection from Fire.

THE Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, with a Capital of \$300,000 will insure most kinds of Property on the most reasonable terms.

This is a Stock Company, and in a prosperous condition. The rates are nearly as low as those of Mutual Companies, where Notes are required, on which assessments are frequently made—Those who get insured in this office are subject neither to these inconveniences.

G. M. FISK, Agt. Palmer, Sept. 18th, 1852. 23f.

Letter Envelopes.

BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack very cheap, at the Journal Office. Feb. 12, 1852. 34f.

Billet Paper.

JUST received a beautiful assortment of Billet Paper of various styles—just the thing for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale cheap at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 37f.

Commercial Note Paper.

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.

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Wedding and Visiting Cards.

THE Subscriber has on hand an assortment of Doct. Carter's celebrated Abdominal Supporters, which will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Also Shoulder Braces of the most approved patterns.

dc2tf A. BLODGETT.

Palmer, July 16, 1853. 13tf.

To Invalids.

THE Subscriber has on hand an assortment of Doct. Carter's celebrated Abdominal Supporters, which will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Also Shoulder Braces of the most approved patterns.

dc2tf A. BLODGETT.

Palmer, July 16, 1853. 13tf.

Coffin Plates

SHROUDS; Caps &c on hand, or furnished at short notice by

A. BLODGETT.

Union Block, Palmer Depot.



STATIONERY, BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES & PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES,

ALSO,
FANCY GOODS,

In great variety, for sale by

ELIHU GEER,

10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

"Splendid Remedy."

DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE:

The Wonder of the World!

The Great remedy is at Last Discovered!

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!!

AND Coughs and Colds, the parents of that disease that so often brings woe to the homes of our land, vanish as if by magic, before the

SOVEREIGN REMEDY:

This is that which has been so long sought for, and is in full faith offered to the public as a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Costiveness, and Consumption, and in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain, check the ulceration and raise the Certificates of cures, to be relied on, found in the circulars left with the agents—and the public may be assured we shall never publish any thing we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

When the Lozenge is soft like a paste, it is then preferable for use, and acts beneficially on every part of the system and makes strength and vigor take the place of weakness and debility, and is admitted to be the cheapest, most efficient and pleasant remedy ever offered to the afflicted. Try it safely. Safe for the infant or the Invalid to use.

S. D. FULLER & CO.,
3 Tremont Temple, Boston, Proprietors.

The Depot for Dr. Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters; Dr. Hibbard's Pills and Circassian Balsam; Fowler's "Macaronick," a sure cure for any kind of Piles; Yankee Extract, for erasing tar, paint or grease; Dr. Cornell's Pain Expeller;—also a large variety of popular Medicines—sold cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Dealers throughout the country.

A. B. Blodgett, Palmer; C. Bridgman & Co.; Belcher, Palmer; Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; W. N. Packard, Thompson; T. F. Packard, Monson; Crane & Kingsbury, Springfield; Mr. Hathaway, Warren; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; L. B. Bliss, Willerham.

oct. 22—1937.

Price of Chewing \$2 to \$5, and can be sent by mail to any part of the Country. DR. WM. HOLBROOK, is the only agent for Palmer and vicinity, and will explain the mode of using the Chain, and also furnish any one (gratis) with a pamphlet of 36 pages, which has more than 200 certificates of permanent cure, of the diseases already mentioned. DR. WM. HOLBROOK.

Agent for Palmer Depot and vicinity.

JOSEPH STERNER, General Agent, 256, Broadway, N. Y. sep24

IMPORTANT TO THE INVALIDS OF PALMER.

PULVERMACHEUR'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS, are for the first time presented to the people of Palmer, as the most scientific mode yet discovered for producing instant relief from pain and a permanent cure of the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Painful and Swelled joints,

Pain in the Back, Neuralgia of the

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ALL NEURALGIC DISEASES.

Long advertisements we dislike, and so do our readers, and we only offer you as evidence that Pulvermacher's Electric Chains, certainly perform what they are advertised to do. More well authenticated certificates of cure, from both *Medical Friends and Scientific Physicians*, than can be produced from any other source. They are highly recommended by Professors Valentine, Matt, Van Horne, Post, Carroon, &c., of New York. Are also in daily use in every Hospital in that City.

Price of Chewing \$2 to \$5, and can be sent by mail to any part of the Country. DR. WM. HOLBROOK, is the only agent for Palmer and vicinity, and will explain the mode of using the Chain, and also furnish any one (gratis) with a pamphlet of 36 pages, which has more than 200 certificates of permanent cure, of the diseases already mentioned. DR. WM. HOLBROOK.

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GEORGE E. WINSLOW, 112, Tremont Temple, Boston, Proprietor.

Palmer, May 28 1853.

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ALL kinds of Carriage Repairing done at

Steam Shop of the Subscribers, a few rods South of the railroad Bridge.

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Palmer, May 28 1853.

Women's Friend!

TIME, MONEY and LABOR saved by us

using the German Chemical Envisage Soap—the best soap in the world!

Clothes need no boiling and but little rubbing.

WHITNEY & CO.

Price 12 1-2 cents per pound.

Oct 15, 1853.

Shaving Made Easy.

BY using one of "Frederick's Celebrated Razors," which, together with Razors of several other brands, made by some of the best manufacturers in England; Shaving Brushes; and a variety of First Quality Soaps, &c., may be found at

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The Journal has a larger circulation in Eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section, to publish them in the Journal.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MURDER,
A Tale of Circumstantial Evidence.

BY WM. WALLACE.

"Ah! the eagle must soon become wearied with the little bird of the forest, and his wings will no longer overshadow it," said Yante to her white lover in that metaphysical style, which, perhaps, the fervid imagination of the red man as well as the paucity of his language compels him to adopt; and the beautiful girl continued, "the bravest of the forest will then scorn it."

"Never! never!" exclaimed the person to whom the above was addressed, with a startling vehemence. "Never! while the rivers run, the wilderness puts forth its leaves, or yonder sun glitters in the sky!"

The girl, as if satisfied, leaned her head upon his bosom, and he, again and again, pressed his lips to her dusky, though most lovely brow.

This conversation occurred many, many years ago in the great wilderness of the West. Simple as it was, unregarded by the world, if overheard, as it would have been, yet effects flowed from the passionate words of these forest denizens which altered the destinies of hundreds, and gave a peculiar character to the history of a populous State.

Charles Grayson and his Indian girl were wed. In a few days they left the tribe to which she belonged, and were soon comfortably settled in a hunter's lodge on the extreme verge of civilization.

Years flew by, and the settlement had already assumed the badge of civilization. The gems of art and agriculture were glittering on the ruins of the wilderness, and prosperity emptied her horn of plenty over the land.

As accounts of the changes reached the East, hundreds flocked to the clime of promise, and among them one, who to personal beauty, the most exquisite, added those graces of metropolitan refinement and education never surpassed, but rarely equalled.

Mary Alton was the belle of the city. Her father had, in the vicissitudes of the times, been suddenly reduced to comparative poverty, and like many others in a similar situation, turned his face westward.

Bitter was the struggle in Mary's heart when she became acquainted with her parent's failure, but more bitter still when she saw the necessity of his seeking out a new habitation. It is hard for the young and sensitive to leave a home followed by a mother's memory, and the angel-like associations of childhood.

But the young, too, are hopeful. The rainbow sparkled out upon the bosom of the cloud; and Mary Alton, with a cheering and radiant smile, consented to depart.

"Oh! smiles of the beautiful, do ye not speak of a sunnier world?—a world where the fountain of tears is forever sealed by the scraph of happiness, and away."

grief lies buried beneath the fadeless bower of joy!

And the two, father and daughter, bid adieu to the crowded city for the solitude of a far distant wilderness.

If Mary's charms were all powerful in the East, they were not less attractive in her new home. She was the toast, the worshipped beau ideal of the young hunters. Her name cheered their hearts, and fired their eyes amid the dangers and privations of the life which their lot often compelled them to lead; for even yet, the emigrants of that region were frequently dependent on the chase for subsistence.

Among Mary's admirers one was particularly conspicuous. His name, Henry Segard, was an honored one. He had more than once saved the settlement from the dreadful tomahawk, and rescued many a captive from their border foes.

The only rival, in prudence, to young Segard, was Charles Grayson. Fate seemed to have pitted them against each other from boyhood. Yet, strange to say, they were friends, despite of intense ambition and the intrigues of their respective followers. There was a rumor, indeed, that they had sworn friendship.

But the oath, if such had ever been made, was soon proved valueless. There was one master passion whose mighty arm could shiver the holy bond and overturn forever the sacred altar.

Henry Segard was the accepted one.—

"Oh! how his heart thrilled when, arm in arm, he and his betrothed wandered thro' the majestic old woods, beneath the silvery stars, and surrounded by all the sweet influences of nature, whose lofty brow yet wore the unsouled diadem of the lonely wild. How much do we lay down before the shrine of civilization! How much of the beautiful do we sacrifice!"

The mighty river turned aside, the rippling stream dried up and the lofty mountain stripped of its emerald coronal which glistened in kingly magnificence around the marble summit. So let it be; such is our irresistible law.

These walks, unseen as they imagined themselves, there was an eye on them—an eye dark and keen and sleepless.

A glorious evening—a twilight of N. America—cloud on cloud, in crimson drapery, and clusters of stars, the azure palace of the Hesperides! And Mary, in the still, solemn woods, keeps her trust. The beautiful girl has been waiting but a few moments—yet those moments were hours, and her lips murmured,

"Why comes he not?"

"He is here!" cried one, leaping from a clump of small trees, around whose delicate branches clustered the luxuriant tendrils of that small vine peculiar to the West.

"He is here!" he repeated; "one who loves you, who has long loved you—one whom you must love."

"Never!" said she, recognizing Grayson. "Never! I have sworn it." "Am I bound by your unholly oath?" cried Mary, "I, the betrothed of another! Away, sir! your rashness and villainy may yet remain undiscovered."

"Mary Alton," said Grayson, in those deep, wild articulated tones—which ever speak wild and uncontrollable passions—"Mary Alton, I have watched you for months—I have watched you at noon, at eve, at night—I have kissed the very fingers which have touched—I have stood for hours on the blessed spot your feet have pressed—will you not? cannot you return my love?"

Grayson knelt and suddenly seized her hand. Mary stood pale and motionless with fear and astonishment.

"Answer! I implore you!" he continued.

"Traitoress! wretch!" shrieked rather than spoke Yante, as she rushed into the scene with a dagger brandished aloft.

"Traitoress! this—this will revenge the daughter of a chief!"

The knife slowly descended, and would inevitably have proved fatal, but Grayson sprung to his feet and struck the instrument from the hand of the infuriated girl.

"What means this?" and Henry Segard joined the group. "Grayson—Yante—here! and that knife? Explain?"

He turned to Mary, who attempted to speak, but tears and trembling was unable to utter a word. Segard, seeing her ineffectual attempt to answer him, turned to Grayson, and said:

"What, sir, do you here? What does that Indian girl here?"

"You—no one shall question me—What do you here? Ha! ha!" Grayson exclaimed, with a wild mock laugh; "you need not answer me either, Yante!"

The girl gazed at him without replying.

The girl silently departed; but after proceeding a few steps, turned about, and glaring upon Mary exclaimed:

"Daughter of the pale face, beware! and the boughs soon hid her from sight.

Segard finding Mary insensible, turned to his antagonist.

"Grayson, we shall meet again."

"Whenever you please," was the laconic, but bitter reply; and he strode firmly

Mary in a few moments having recovered, slowly and painfully answered the questions of her lover. When she finished, Henry arose from the spot where he had been kneeling over her, and said in a low, but firm voice, "hedges the death?"

"No! no! stain not your hand, Segard, the hand betrothed to me, with blood!"

"I have said it," was his reply.

Silently they pursued their way homeward. Neither spoke. Thoughts of sadness with her—thoughts of revenge with him, were too busy for any conversation.

And Yante still ministered to the wants of her faithless lord. But there was a settled fierceness in her dark eye, at once strange and dreadful. Grayson, however, did not observe it. Like many others he underrated a woman's heart, mind and courage.

Brave men are too often imprudent, and Henry, notwithstanding his marriage should produce caution, where it never before existed, was one of the number.—He related the transaction which we have described, to several of his companions; swearing revenge against Grayson. They, as usual, urged him on.

A few evenings after the scene in the forest, he carefully examined his hunting knife and gun, informing Mary and the family (he was fond of his father) that he should be absent for some time on a night hunt, with some comrades, left the house.

But murder was in his heart; and he directed his course to Grayson's lodge. When about half way, he was met by Yante, who uttered an exclamation of surprise and delight at the encounter.

"The brave of a pale face caresses a tainted form," she said. Segard felt the sarcasm, and replied in her own style:

"The fawn is as pure as the snow on the mountains, and she scorns the Black Eagle." Such was the sobriquet of Grayson.

"Ha! how knowest the brave that?—A lie is on the pale face's lips, and his heart nurses the serpent of deceit."

Fire flashed from the eyes of Segard, but remembering that the speaker was a woman, he scowfully smiled and replied,

"Would the fawn mate for life with the brave, did she not love the eagle?" An instant, and she asked in a half joyful, half sorrowful tone,

"Has she?"

"Yes!"

"Will the brave swear it?"

"I do."

"Tell her, then, that Yante buries the knife. The white bosom of the fawn shall not bleed." The information of Segard relative to his marriage was a conclusive argument to the simple child of the woods that Mary did not love her husband.

The Indian women of those days never dreamed of infidelity in her sex.

"The Black Eagle shall no longer repose in the bosom of the bird. The blood of but one—and here checking herself, she, after a few moments, continued, "Let the brave long nurse his fawn!" and then dashed off into the forest to ward her home.

A week had rolled by since that night—a dreadful week—and the court room of the settlement is filled with a dense throng. There, congregated together, you might have seen the stalwart hunter in his picturesque dress—the merchant from the far, far East—the Indian in his sweeping blanket and braided moccasins; and the attorney, who, ever there, assumed the knowing look and professional swagger. Nor should we forget to mention the Judge in his leggins and hunting shirt.

Suddenly a silence of death fell upon the motley throng. The clerk arose and read an indictment for murder, closing with these words, which have struck terror to the hearts of thousands—"Guilty, or not guilty?"

The prisoner calmly arose, and in a deep, clear, unfaltering voice, answered, "not guilty."

Courage still sat on the brow of Henry Segard—pale as it was with mental suffering.

The trial commenced. The State's attorney opened by informing the jury (that they knew it) that they were to try the prisoner at the bar far a murder on the body of one Charles Grayson. He then went on to give the usual recital of facts connected with the affair, and wound up with the stereotype philippic of almost all gentlemen, holding his legal situation, against crime.

The witnesses were then called; and the testimony was, in substance, thus:

Segard had left his home on the night of the murder, saying that he was going to join a hunt—that no hunt took place nor had any been contemplated—that the prisoner had been seen going in the direction of Grayson's lodge—that Grayson had been found stabbed and dead—that Segard had often heard to threaten the deceased's life—that his wife had refused to speak on the subject and was unable to attend the trial owing to illness produced by grief—and that Yante, the wife of Grayson, had not been seen or heard of since the night of the murder.

The cross examination produced nothing worthy of mention, and the case here rested. After the argument of the counsel, Segard attempted to rise and address the jury, but was dissuaded by his advocate.

And Henry Segard was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Oh! those awful thirty days! one by one the doomed wretches sees them glide away—he counts every sun—he numbers every hour—at last the scaffold—dark and awful meets his quailing eye: the last hour is here.

We need not describe his execution—the first which had ever occurred in—

Horror chilled every heart, and some shed tears. They remembered Segard's bravery—frankness, nobleness, services, and those wept—those stern, iron-nerved hunters!

The last moment has arrived—Segard stood up, and in a voice long remembered, exclained,

"I am innocent!"

He then kneeled and prayed for his wife, father, mother and brother.

"I am ready," said he, in a firm tone, and the cap was drawn down—the word was given; he, the young, lion-hearted

was—a corpse!

Save him! save him! shouted a wild voice, and Yante darted into the crowd.

"Save him! save him! the brave is innocent! I slew the Black Eagle!"

The crowd recoiled in horror.

"I," she continued—"I met him going to our lodge—made the bird of the forest believe that the fawn loved not the Eagle—then I had only one to hate—on one to kill. I flew to the lodge—he was asleep—I stabbed him. The daughter of a chief," cried she, in a loud voice, and drawing herself up to her fullest height, "was revenged! I fled to my home," she continued—in the woods. I heard that the brave was to die for Yante's deed. I flew to save him. Too late! The brave would have slain the Black Eagle, but mine—mine was the right of revenge!"

The girl, overcome by weariness, grief and passion, sunk upon the ground—lifeless. The cord of life had been stretched too far, and it snapped.

The above tale is true in its leading details. It is almost impossible to execute this affair," occurred, "A true tale which whole State has become proverbial for indiscriminate mercy towards criminals."

Lawyers will tell you that Henry Segard, on the testimony, should have been executed. For my part, having read, at least once, the best work on evidence, I must agree with them. And now, reader, judge kindly of a TALE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD.

Every man, under God, has his destiny in his own hands. If he will be virtuous, he may be. If he is vicious, he cannot be happy. Like the suffering Redeemer, he may and will be a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief; but his consolation shall flow like a river, and his righteousness and happiness shall roll like the waves of a peaceful sea; following one after another, until they bear him to the bright and beautiful land beyond the tomb. Reader! art thou poor? art thou tried by thine infirmities? art thou persecuted by enemies? Still 'Hope on,' be the motto of thy life.—Still be virtuous and your triumph shall be certain. I do not know a single young man who started with me in life, guided by a virtuous intent, who has failed of success. Many of that class are scattered to and fro in the earth. Fierce blasts and petting storms beat upon many of them to day; but every one of them now living who has been virtuous, has won for himself a good degree in this sphere; and many shall rise up and bless the hour when these young men were born.

SUFFERING.

Some tears belong to us, because we are unfortunate; others, because we are humane—many, because we are mortal. But most are caused by our being unwise. It is these last only that of necessity produce more.

The rest dissolve into patience and hope, and may add to the sum of our blessings, by enlarging our hearts.

But so may the others, if we grow wiser. Whenever evil befalls us, we ought to ask ourselves, after the first suffering, how we can turn it into good. So shall we take occasion, from one bitter root, to raise perhaps many flowers. Neither let us repeat this to ourselves as a thought to be approved but as a thing that can be done; and never let us forget that on this as on all other occasions, the endeavor is half the work. Come what will, to be weak is only to be more miserable.

To be strong is to have a double chance. The supports of sorrow are patience, activity and affection. May we be strong in ourselves; may we be strong in love, and being beloved by one another. Linked with one another's hearts, let us be equally prepared to present a firmer front to adversity, and to partake the dew of

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adversity. To make a figure in the world, you must keep moving.

REMARKABLE.—You may see a thousand excellent things in a paper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers; but just let a paragraph slip in, of one or two lines, that is not in good taste, and you may be sure of hearing about that.

Precisely so. Again, an individual may indulge in the daily performance of ten thousand meritorious acts for the advancement of his employer's interests, without extorting one reluctant syllable of approbation; but let him betray his lack of entire infallibility by one inadvertent, over act, and down comes the thunder.

A member of the South Carolina Legislature, an old bachelor named Evans, got off the following *jeu de esprit* recently:

He was introduced to a beautiful widow, also named Evans. The introduction was in this wise—Mrs. Evans, permit me to present to you Mr. Evans.

THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1854.

There must be War.

The Legislature in Connecticut elected a Board of Trustees for Harvard University, the candidates on the ticket nominated by the Whigs being chosen.

During the sitting of the Convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, Governor POND, of Connecticut, came in and was introduced to the President and Speaker, and to a number of the members of both branches. The venerable gentleman appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and remained some time to listen to the proceedings.

A motion for the appointment of a committee to consider the relations which exist between the State and Harvard College, and whether that relation can be legally dissolved, was adopted by the Senate.

In the House, on Saturday, a petition against the disturbance of the Missouri Compromise was presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the Senate, an order was adopted for the appointment of a committee to express the views of the Legislature of Massachusetts on the Nebraska question.

The committee on amendments to the Constitution reported in part, two articles—one providing for the abolition of the plurality system in the election of all civil officers; and the other that the annual State election shall take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, but in case of a failure to elect Representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be held for that purpose on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.

Monday.—In the Senate, Messrs. Aspinwall, Field and Reynolds were appointed a committee on the order concerning the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Field, leave being granted, presented a bill providing that a plurality of votes shall elect Representatives to Congress, on the first day; and that a second trial shall be had in case of no choice. Read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House.—The orders of the day were taken up, the first matter being the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House, on Friday last, ordered to a third reading the resolves concerning the records of the General Court.

After considerable discussion the House refused to reconsider by a vote of 91 yeas to 93 nays, and the resolves will come up again in the orders of the day on third reading.

Tuesday.—In the Senate John Smith and others of Barre sent in a remonstrance against the Legislature granting permission to that town to loan its credit to the Barre and North Brookfield railroad. The House bill modifying the law for the punishment of the obtaining of goods by false pretenses, was largely discussed, and passed.

Senate.—Orders were adopted.—On motion of Mr. Thurl of Hinsdale, that the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of increasing the fees of sheriffs, or deputy sheriffs, by allowing eight cents per mile for travel, on all preceps to them directed, instead of the rates now allowed by law. On motion of Mr. Laird of Chichester, that the committee on railways and canals be directed to inquire into the expediency of enacting a general law for the incorporation of railroad companies.

Wednesday.—In the Senate.—Passed to be engrossed: Bills relative to the transportation of baggage on railroads; to incorporate the Norfolk mills company; and to incorporate the cutting machine.

House.—Several petitions were presented from banks &c.—The appropriate committee reported that it was not expedient to legislate against the practice of railroads exacting extra rates of passengers who do not provide themselves with tickets.

A MELANCHOLY DUEL.—The Columbus, (Miss.) Argus has further particulars of the fatal duel in that place, which we referred to a few days since. We know nothing of the merits of the difficulty, but there is something unusually sadening in the contemplation of an old man, almost gone with disease, being supported to the field of mortal combat, and yielding up his life a sacrifice to the so termed "code of honor!" The Argus says:

The weapons were dueling pistols, and the distance thirteen and a half paces. Dr. Irby, who was killed, was a most estimable gentleman, and a member elect of the present Legislature, and the difficulty arose out of some misunderstanding in the law canvas between himself and his antagonist, who was a candidate for the same station. Both gentlemen were democrats, and members of the church. We are told that the affair would have taken place long since, had it not been for the extreme ill health of Dr. Irby, who was conveyed to the ground of combat in a carriage, and was scarcely able to stand up without support at the time of the fatal occurrence, the like of which we hope never again to be under the necessity of chronicling.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The New York Evening Post, in commending the object of the Religious Liberty Meeting at the Tabernacle, says:

In the matter of burials, our government, we think, ought to take even a more decided course than on the subject of religious worship. An American who loses a wife or a daughter in Cuba ought not to be compelled to dig her grave with his own hands, at midnight, because of the superstitious horror with which the idolatrous regard the burial of a heretic in the soil of their island. Nor should the friends of an American who dies in the interior of Spain, be compelled to carry his body to Malaga before they are allowed to commit it to the earth. We provide by treaties that our citizens shall live unmolested abroad; we must insist that they shall find peaceful graves when they die.

MORE BABY SHOWS.—A gentleman in the town of Murel, Canada, has offered £15, to be given to the three handsomest babies of two years or under in that town, two medical men and the lady mayonnaise of the township to be a committee to make the award. The circumstances which prompted this generous offer were as follows:—At a late census takers returned no children under four years for the township of March, for the simple reason that they could not find any, the babies all being so ugly that their mothers hid them when the census takers came around. The patriotic gentleman who makes this offer is determined to produce a better state of things.

The office of executioner for the "free city" of Hamburg, having become vacant on the 1st of November, the senate advertised for a successor. The number of applicants was six hundred and four!

THE JOURNAL.

The Nebraska Bill.

The Nebraska Bill of Senator Douglas is exciting no little interest throughout the United States. This bill, which provides that slavery may or may not exist in the new territories, according to the wish of their Governments, is directly in violation of the Missouri Compromise and a bold attempt to force slavery into free territory. While this bill ingeniously abrogates the Missouri Compromise it clings to the Compromises of 1850 with wonderful tenacity. The inconsistency of such a scheme is apparent, and we are glad to notice that the Legislatures of several of the Northern States have passed resolutions against this plot to extend slavery and violate a solemn national compact.

Large meetings have been held in several of our Northern cities to express an abhorrence of this treacherous bill, and protest against any act that shall repeal or disturb the Missouri Compromise have been numerously signed and forwarded to Congress.

The Senators, and a majority of the Representatives in Congress from Ohio have issued an address to their constituents warning them of the impending crisis and exhorting them to make their protest as earnest and potent as possible, and solemnly pledging their own influence and votes, and all the ability that God has given them, to the resistance of a scheme fraught with such momentous consequences.

A MOTHER'S GIFT.—On the 17th ult., a chest came ashore at West Falmouth, in which was some valuable clothing and a small truck bible, on the leaf of which was pasted the following lines:—

"A parent's blessing on her son,
Goes with this holy thing;
The love that would retain the one,
Must to the other cling;
Remember 'no common toy,
A mother's gift—remember boy!'

A daguerreotype of a lady, supposed to be the mother of the owner of the chest, was also found. The word "Boston," written with chalk, was upon the chest, which is painted light blue. No name nor any initials were found. What a tale does this little bit tell! It was the gift of a mother to her son, who had left her to encounter the perils of the ocean. Will not the verse found in the bible convey to that anxious mother the fate of her absent boy—tell her that he has found a grave in the deep, deep sea?

THE BABY SNOW.—In noticing the Baby Snow in Palmer, the Springfield Republican says,—

"How did the unsuccessful mothers feel? That gives us pause. This consideration comes home to us with a sad force, and has put us out of humor with all baby shows,—Beside, we want no baby of ours, to grow up under the han' of a 'childless committee.' Will disfigure the little fellows, and they will never wear 'the white mitten'—Mamas, and as any babies haven't been entirely ruined by this little affair, at Palmer."

NOT SO FAST, NEIGHBOR.—The committee declined that all the babies were very pretty, and though the successful mother undoubtedly felt prouder than those whose babies did not receive a premium, yet the latter were by no means discouraged. They will endeavor to furnish handsome specimens at the next show, and we think that we run no hazard in stating that the next crop of babies will be decidedly ahead of anything yet exhibited, both in smartness and beauty—and all on account of the late baby show!

MURDERERS OF A SLAVE SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Our readers will recollect the particulars of a horrible case in South Carolina, in which two white men, named Tios. Motey and Wm. Blackledge, hunted down a runaway slave with bloodhounds, and then put him to death by the most prolonged and cruel tortures. These fiends were brought before the Court of Appeals at Charleston, on Monday last, and after the motion for new trials had been dismissed, were sentenced at Gadson's new treaty. The new republic will soon be among the things that were.

LOAD OF SILVER.—The thirty-three tons of silver transported from the Mint at New Orleans to Philadelphia, by Adams & Co., reached its destination on the 17th ult., having been twenty-four days on the passage. The whole was under the charge of a member of the police of Philadelphia. The specie was put up in small iron covered boxes, and it required no less than six cars to convey it from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

DOUGLAS IN A DILEMMA.—A correspondent from Washington writes: "Mr. Benton will oppose the Nebraska bill with all his might. He says the North will knock Douglass brains out if it passes, and the South will kick him if it don't—and that every Northern man who supports it will be ruined forever."

IN THE VILLAGE OF DANVERS, AND THE WESTERN PART OF SALEM, ON THURSDAY LAST, A MAD DOG ROOSE LOOSE FOR SEVERAL HOURS, BITING FOUR PERSONS, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF DOGS. THE DOG WHEN LAST SEEN WAS RUNNING TOWARDS LYNN, BUT WAS PROBABLY KILLED, AS WE HAVE NO ACCOUNT OF HIS APPEARANCE IN THAT CITY.

NICE FLAMMES.—Within a few months G. H. Gilbert of Ware, has received the following awards for his fine flammes: From the Mechanics' Institute at Boston, a silver medal; from the American Institute at Castle Garden, N. Y., a gold medal; from the World's Fair at New York, a bronze medal; and was also consumed. Indeed, nothing of consequence was saved. The brick walls, though standing, are probably ruined; and nothing remains of the handsome church in the Connecticut valley, but a heap of smouldering ruins. Loss estimated at \$20,000.

MONEY AND LAUGHTER.—In an abstract of one of Thomas Starr King's lectures, this sentence occurs:—

"Meet four women on a road and you may be sure they are laughing; four men are equally sure to be silent, except one who has the word 'money' in his mouth."

UNLUCKY FRIDAY.—The ill-fated steamer San Francisco cleared from New York on Friday, Dec. 17th. On the same day the following other ships cleared, all of which have met with a similar fate: ship Commerce, Singapore and Boréeo, besides ship Saxony, dismasted, and put into Halifax.

GOOD YIELD.—Capt. M. Dickinson of Amherst has threshed 125 bushels of winter rye, the produce of about four acres, and 40 bushels of winter wheat from two acres.

THE JOURNAL.

The Nebraska Bill.

Terrible Explosion.

The ball cartridge factory of Mr. French, at Ravenswood, Long Island, a few miles down the East River, exploded on Saturday, causing a terrible loss of life, blowing the bodies into fragments and scattering them in every direction. It is believed that from twenty to twenty-five persons were killed, as thirty lands are usually employed in the building, and all who were inside at the time were killed, excepting two; they were mostly boys and girls employed in filling the cartridges. Three girls belonging to one family are among the victims. All the buildings within a circuit of two miles were violently shaken and the windows in the vicinity shattered. The scene at the mines was terrible. The building itself was blown to atoms, the fragments and incendiary, with mutilated bodies and disjointed limbs of the human victims being scattered about the fields. The remains of thirteen bodies were so far recovered and fitted together as to be identified. There were over 50,000 ball cartridges in the factory, besides a considerable quantity of powder. The balls flew in all directions. No person out of the building was seriously injured. Another account says the number ascertained to be killed is but fifteen, many others, however, are shockingly mutilated, and are lying in a precarious condition. Some of them have been removed to the hospitals, some to Blackwell's Island, others to the care of their friends. Mr. French, the proprietor of the factory, was in the employ of Hitchcock & Co., of N. York, dealers in munitions of war. Great indignation and threats were manifested towards him by the friends of the victims, and it is rumored that he has left the place from fear of personal injury. The magazine containing between two and three tons of powder, was situated within a short distance of the factory, but fortunately, escaped.

MORE RIOTING IN ERIE.—We learn from Erie, Jan. 31, that on the previous evening, the repairs on the road were completed, but on the next morning, when the company commenced removing a platform for the purpose of making a connection of the two roads, a large number of persons being assembled along the line, the rioters immediately raised a yell of defiance, as a signal, fell to work and tore up the track on Sassafras and Chestnut streets. The police took possession of the ground as speedily as possible, but more being in favor of the mob they did not do so until they tore up two squares of the road. Until exterior aid is called in, the rioters must triumph.

MURDER.—A murder was committed in Told county, Ky., upon the person of Dr. Newton Fox, on Saturday, 21st ult. He was called up in the morning about 3 o'clock, on professional business, and in five or six hours later that he was found within three quarters of a mile of his residence, dead, i.e. having been brutally murdered, his head being crushed in by a hammar or some other instrument. What motive was that led to the commission of this fiendish act is unknown. It was not money, as his pocket book, containing \$500, was not taken.

WILD PIGEONS.—The Louisville Courier says that clouds of wild pigeons have been passing over that city for more than a week past, on their annual visit to the west. The markets are all well filled with them, at a price of sixty cents per doz. Believers, which form a chief item of their food, have been very abundant the past year, and the editor of the Courier snacks his lips in epicurean glee as he writes that they are remarkably fat and plump!

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.—In Sunderland, in this State, there is an association of young men, whose object is to cultivate a piece of land by the gratuitous labor of its members, the avails from the sale of the crop being appropriated to various benevolent objects. Last year they cultivated three and a quarter acres of broom corn, which yielded \$120 which was given to various benevolent societies.

A MAIN LAW STATE.—The Railroad dinner at Detroit was a most sumptuous and splendid one in all respects; and although the Maine Law is in full force in Michigan, no less than 2400 bottles of champagne were opened on the occasion. Liquors of every kind in all parts of the city—both in private and public houses—were, (says a participant) to be had in any quantity.

AN AGED MISER.—An old man named Beaving, 93 years of age, died in Somersetshire, England. For a long time previous to his death he had denied himself almost every necessary of life, and obtained alms by pretending to be perishing from cold and want. After his death it was found that he possessed \$2500, part of which he had put out at interest.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamer Georgia, from Montgomery, Ala., caught fire on Saturday night, and was totally destroyed, with most of the cargo, consisting of upwards of 1000 bales of cotton. Sixty persons, principally Texan emigrants and slaves, were either drowned or buried with the boat. All the luggage and money were lost. The boat was valued at over \$30,000.

POSTAGE.—The project for changing the rates of postage, reported from the House committee, fixes the rates of postage at three cents per half-ounce for the distance of three thousand miles, and at six cents for any distance above that up to six thousand, and that all postage shall be prepaid.

TEACHERS FOR THE WEST.—Forty-eight school teachers were sent to the West last year by the society of which Gov. Slade is agent, and three hundred and fifty have been sent in all. The receipts of the society last year were \$5,343, and the expenditures \$4,786.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—One Man Killed.—Seven Injured. The N. Y. Tribune gives the particulars of a shocking accident that occurred in Yonkers, on Thursday morning. The roof of an iron foundry in that place fell with a tremendous crash, killing Michael Brown, and badly wounding seven others.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—The Republican says that two children of Mr. Grieswold, were bitten by a mad dog in West Springfield, on Thursday. Several dogs were also bitten before the rabid dog was killed. The children were bitten in the chamber of their own residence, while the dog went unbroken.

COAL LOST.—We learn from the Pittsburg Gazette that 70 coal boats are known to have been lost in the storm of Saturday last, out of 270 that left Pittsburg for Cincinnati, &c., 17 boatmen have lost their lives, 12 of whom belonged to Pittsburg.

A telescope which is to cost \$1,800 has been ordered for Amherst college. It is to be the gift of Rufus Bullock of Royalston, and to be manufactured by Alvan Clark of Cambridge.

From Europe.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, bringing news from Europe to the 14th ult.

The news is interesting. The allied fleets to the 2d ult., could not enter the Black Sea, owing to storms, but on the 3d they all proceeded into the Black Sea, except six ships left at Balaklava Bay to guard the Bosphorus.

The first division of the Turkish fleet accompanies the allies. The second division remains anchored at Theodosia.

The Czar is not supposed to view the entry of the fleet as a declaration of war, but has ordered all his own fleet to return to Sebastopol.

On January 4th the Turks gained a brilliant success on the Danube, laying storm-tossed and captured the Russian entrenched camp at Citale, near Kafkif, and put 2500 of the enemy to the sword. They also attacked a body of 18,000 Russians, sent to relieve Citale, and after a sharp encounter compelled them to retreat.

The Russians are thus driven back from the position by which they hoped to cross the Danube. The Turkish force in battle was 15,000 men and fifteen guns.

It is alighted that Omar Pasha has brilliantly out-manoeuvred the Russian commander. Other advantages on the Danube were formally notified by the Divan on the first instant, to the Ambassadors of the four powers. Details are not given, but are supposed to be the storming and capture of Karskuk, with several skirmishes of less moment.

In Asia, the defeat of the Turks, under the weak generalship of Abdi Pasha, is confirmed, but General Ghyon has gone to the army with full powers, and the spirit of the Turks has revived now that the allied fleets are in the Black Sea, with reinforcements which can be sent into Asia with safety.

MURDER.—A murderer was committed in Told county, Ky., upon the person of Dr. Newton Fox, on Saturday, 21st ult. He was called up in the morning about 3 o'clock, on professional business, and in five or six hours later that he was found within three quarters of a mile of his residence, dead, i.e. having been brutally murdered, his head being crushed in by a hammer or some other instrument.

The Review is issued once a fortnight by Mason Brothers, New York, at \$1 a year in advance, and the cheapest musical periodical in the world. Lowell Mason, Thor. Hastings, Wm. B. Bradbury, Geo. F. Root and C. M. Cady are among its editors; and each number contains 4 pages of music and twelve pages of reading matter. Now is the time to subscribe as a new volume has just commenced.

WHAZ ALMANAC.—This annual statistical register for 1854 contains its usual variety of important facts and valuable statistical information. The Japan Expedition, the war between Turkey and Russia, National Finances, Austria and the United States are among the subjects treated. Published by Greeley & McElrath, New York.

MINNIE'S PLAYROOM; OR HOW TO PRACTICE CALISTHENICS, is the last issue of "Uncle Tom's Library," published by George C. Rand. The book is very well illustrated, and will be very interesting to such parents as would give their children a good physical education.

LOVE MURDERS, &c.

A frightful tragedy recently occurred on board the ship Aeolia at Vera Cruz. Madamone Marisol had with her a young lady whose beauty captivated a Mexican gentleman, one of the passengers. His addresses were rejected, whereupon he armed himself, descended to the cabin, and after vainly employing entreaties and menaces, stabbed his victim to the heart. It is said that the conduct of the Mexican had for some time previous indicated mental derangement.

A frightful affair recently occurred at Guanajuato. Mr. Marcelino Roche, a young man universally esteemed, and a son of one of the most respectable families of Guanajuato, was on the eve of marriage with a young lady of high character. A cousin of the bridegroom became enamored of the young lady, explanations took place, and a hostile meeting occurred, from which Marcelino Roche was taken mortally wounded. He died within three hours. The murderer has been arrested.

Another horrid love murder took place in Lexington, Va., on Sunday evening, 15th ult. Mr. Blackburn, a cadet in the Virginia Military Institute, warned his cousin, a young lady in Flinland, aginst receiving the addresses of a law student named Christian, on account of the latter's immoral character. Christian laid in wait for Blackburn, and as he was entering the church with the pastor's daughter, Christian tapped him on the shoulder, and they were seen to leave together. In ten minutes afterwards Blackburn was a corpse—his throat having been cut. Christian then coolly loaded another pistol and blew out his own brains. About a year since he paid his addresses to Miss Jones, and she, at the earnest request of her father, received them for a time. Shortly after, her father died, and since that time she has intimated to him a desire that they should be disconnected.

STILL ANOTHER LOVE MURDER.—Miss Jones, a young lady of New Boston, N. H., while on her way to school on Friday morning, was met by Mr. Sargent, a rejected lover, who fired a pistol at her, when she fell dead upon the spot. Mr. Sargent then coolly loaded another pistol and blew out his own brains. About a year since he paid his addresses to Miss Jones, and she, at the earnest request of her father, received them for a time. Shortly after, her father died, and since that time she has intimated to him a desire that they should be disconnected.

HORROR.—The house of a Mr. Parker at Orion, Oakland county, Mich., was burnt a few nights since, while the family were absent at church, and, sad to relate, four children perished in the flames. The eldest of the children was a boy 14 years of age, who, from the appearance of furniture and other articles which had been brought out of the house, had buried himself in endeavoring to save the household furniture, and then probably returned to save his little brother and sisters; in which effort he failed and lost his own life.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

The case of David Richards and wife against the inhabitants of Belchertown, which has been pending in the C. C. P. for two years past, has been heard before A. T. Leonard, Melvin Copland and Wm. V. Session, Referees, at the Nassauwano House, during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The plaintiffs claim \$5000 damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Richards being turned over in a sleigh, in Jan. 1852, from which injury, it is said, she has not yet recovered, with slight probabilities of ever recovering her usual state of health. The defense set up was that she was not in the exercise of due care at the time the injury was received. The award is sealed up and to be returned to the next term of the C. C. P. Torrey & Barlow and Hyde for pliffs; H. Morris for defendants.

Waiting.—There is no excuse for a young lady or gentleman writing a bad hand when they have the facilities for attaining an elegant style of penmanship. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that we are to have a writing school in this village, and we trust our young people will not let so good an opportunity pass unimproved. We have examined specimens of Mr. Pierce's writing, and also the writing of those who have been under his tuition, and judge therefore that he is a very able and successful teacher.

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Temperance League of the neighboring towns at the church in Thorndike, on Thursday, Feb. 9th, during the day and evening. Meeting for business and discussion at 11 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M. In the evening at 6.15 o'clock a lecture will be delivered by Dr. Cleveland of Northampton. All are invited to attend.

THORNDIKE.—On Friday, last week, Henry Ashton was arraigned before Justice Murdoch, at Thorndike, for drunkenness. The Justice fined him \$2 and costs, but for want of means to pay the same he was sent to jail.

A CANE.—We saw yesterday a beautifully finished cane, made from the mammoth California tree, which was sent as a present to Mr. Wm. H. Fisk of Agawam, from his son in San Francisco. It is silver mounted, ornamented by a massive gold ring of wrought California gold, and bears this inscription: "W. T. F. to his father; cut from the mammoth tree, 350 feet in height and 90 feet in circumference; grew near the headwater of the Stanislaus river, Calaveras Co., California."—*Springfield Republican*.

We copy the above partly because the cane was made out of such a monster tree, and partly because the person who presented it is brother to, and the person who received it is father of, the publisher of this paper.

BORN.—Sometime ago a small tradesman's wife made her appearance at a party, with a diamond valued at \$250. People wondered how she or her husband could afford such display. But since that the husband has been convicted of counterfeiting and the wife of helping him.

The Worcester Argus states that the late Baby Show at Palmer occurred at the Journal office. The Argus is laboring under a great mistake; the Show occurred at the Baptist Church Vestry. We have no notion of converting our sanctum into a show room at present.

Part of the Hayward India Rubber Works at Colchester, Conn., consisting of five buildings, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. One of the overseers, named George Stark, aged 31, perished in the flames. Five hundred hands have been thrown out of employment by this calamity. The loss is very heavy, but is covered by insurance.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin met with an accident last Tuesday evening, at Morrow, Ohio. In stepping from the baggage car he fell on a piece of timber, cutting his mouth severely and breaking out his front teeth.

The Vienna correspondent of the Tribune mentions another Koszta case in the person of Simon Taussig, a shoemaker of New Jersey, who now imprisioned in an Austrian dungeon. The American minister interferred in his behalf, but the authorities refused to liberate him.

An attempt is being made to get the usury laws of this State repealed or so modified that any rate of interest agreed upon by persons borrowing and lending money will be lawful.

THE MILLION FUND.—The Life Boat announces that the million dollar fund for the enforcement of the Liquor Law, has reached over \$900,000, and that it will probably be completed in a week.

GONE WEST.—Rev. B. W. Wright, the Pelham minister of false whiskers, nobrity &c., has gone West. Guess he'd better stay there.

FLOUR.—Flour went up to \$12 in Boston on Monday. It has been about \$11 per barrel here. The latest intelligence from Europe knocked down the price a shilling.

It is stated that within the last two months eighty vessels freighted with grain have been lost at sea.

A Miss Poor of Alleghany city, Pa. whilst walking through the streets on Sunday evening last, was hit by a blow on the head from a person in disguise. She lingered in a state of mental alienation for several days and then died.

WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE? The New York Tribune of Tuesday says:

It is now fifty-five days since the commencement of the present Congress. The daily sessions have not exceeded thirty; the whole number of hours in session is about eighty; and the aggregate amount of the per diem pay of Members is more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars—being over fifteen hundred dollars for each hour devoted to session labor. And what benefit have the people, individually or collectively, derived from these few hours' work and this large amount of money? With the exception of the allowance and rejection of a few of the many hundreds of private claims, and the ordinary appropriations for the payment of Congress itself and to keep governmental machinery in motion, nothing—notable nothing—has been done.

REVIVAL IN PRISON.—A revival has been in progress in the Kentucky State Prison, and seven persons were recently baptised within the walls. The keeper has been in the habit of lecturing the inmates every Sunday morning.

SEIZURE OF GOODS.—The Government officers at New York, made a seizure of goods to the amount of \$5000, on board the ship Alfred on Saturday.

A Woman's Right Convention.—Is to be held in Albany on the 14th and 15th of February.

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Sick Headache, Bile and Weak and Disordered Stomach.—These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring to health many persons pronounced incurable by the faculty, both at home and abroad. They may be taken with perfect safety, and a certainty of effecting a cure, by persons suffering from general debility, sick headache, diseases of the stomach, bile, or liver complaint, and those who are predisposed to dropy cannot use a more effectual remedy than Holloway's Pills, acting as they do upon the very main spring of life, no disease can resist their influence. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequalled.

Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenge.—In beyond doubt, the cheapest and most efficient ever offered to the public, and should be constantly on hand by every family—especially for children to use for colds, coughs, &c. One man remarked, after having been kept awake all night with his children, who were sick with colds, that "the first box he used was worth a five dollar bill to him," and, reader, it only cost him 25 cents, and \$5 would buy twenty-five boxes, or more.

Why remain sinking, day by day, to an untimely grave, when hope promises so faithfully? Almost guilty of suicide in neglecting to use this simple and pleasant "Pitch Lozenge," which is curing so many, and cannot possibly harm any one. See Advertisement in another column.

I DIGEST!—Such is the true meaning of the word "PEPSIN," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders Good Eating perfectly consistent with Health. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of the paper.

BORN.—In this town, Jan. 23d, a daughter to Frank Blanchard.

MARRIED.—In Stafford, Ct., 26th, David Cady of Somers, and Mary Clark of S.

In Springfield, 31st ult., John P. Harvey of Danbury, Ct., and Margaret E. Gilson of S.

DIED.—In Brinfield, Jan. 22d, Mrs. Lucinda P. Thorndike, 55.

In Brinfield, 27th ult., Sullivan Alexander, 54.

In Belchertown, 28th, David W. Cook, 74.

23d, Mary Courtland, 3-1/2, daughter of Harrison D. Dwight.

In Ware, 19th, Prescott Hale, 30; Ann Elizabeth Delaney, 19, of Enosburg, Vt.; 24th, Luretta E. 25, wife of James W. Richmond.

In Springfield, 31st ult., Orrin Baker, 38.

Melodeon for Sale.

A N elegant, five octave Melodeon for sale by C. C. KNIGHT.

Palmer, Feb. 4, 1854.

Penmanship.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Palmer Depot and vicinity that he will commence a course of lessons in penmanship at the Union Hall on Monday next.

Number of lessons per week, 3, viz.: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Hour of attendance, 3 or 3 1/2 P. M.

For further particulars see hand bill or apply at the writing room.

Feb. 4, 1854. E. S. PIERCE.

Prunes and Citrons

FOR sale at BIDWELL'S.

Feb. 4, '54.

Wooden Ware!

FOR sale at BIDWELL'S.

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Butter!

ON hand and for sale, at wholesale or retail,

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Feb. 4, 1854. E. S. PIERCE.

Prunes and Citrons

FOR sale at BIDWELL'S.

Feb. 4, '54.

Wooden Ware!

FOR sale at BIDWELL'S.

Feb. 4.

Butter!

ON hand and for sale, at wholesale or retail,

2,000 lbs. of PRIME VERNON BUTTER.

O. H. BIDWELL.

Palmer, Feb. 4, 1854.

Penmanship.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Palmer Depot and vicinity that he will commence a course of lessons in penmanship at the Union Hall on Monday next.

Number of lessons per week, 3, viz.: Monday,

Tuesday and Wednesday.

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POETRY.

For the Journal.

The Voice of Memory.

Memory! whence that matchless word,
Which leads us back to days of yore?
When mirth and noisy glee were heard,
To days which we shall see no more.

When thou art on thy dying bed,
And the destroying hand comes near,
Mein'ry! review the life you've led—
Review the days of Youth so dear.

When beside the murmuring rill,
When thou in other lands dost roam,
Memory's voice is with thee still,
Whispering to thee of thine home.

When the year hath pass'd away,
And many of those you loved,
Once so lively—once so gay,
To a better land are moved.

The prisons chained in gloomy walls,
By men of earthly mould condemned,
Breathes forth a prayer—a tear drop falls;

He sighs and grieves his heart doth rend.
To the old man of trembling form,
Whose hoary locks are white with age,
Mein'ry speaks of days long gone,—
Points him to Youth's checkered page.

O, Mein'ry! thou art a precious boon,
Which God to man hath wisely given,
To stay his hope this side the tomb,
And with his spirit soar to heaven.

E. Z. Y.

THE NEWSPAPER.—How lonesome
the fireside where there is no newspaper?
Ask the man who has had a family paper
to read; with the latest news, the good
stories, the useful lessons and the witty
sayings of the newspaper—ask him its
value. Let him be deprived of it for a
few weeks, and then ask him to put an
estimate upon it. Will he say that two
or three dollars is too much? No, no;
He will esteem it one of his greatest
pleasures and value it accordingly.

**The man who mourns because he
does not have the seeming ability to take
part in what others enjoy, is but
turning the elements of his own character
into discord.**

**The man who beats the drum to the
"march of time," is now learning to play
the "horn of plenty." The poor fellow re-
cently lost his sight, and is now led by a dog
whose "ark is on the C."**

**The man who made a shoe for the foot of
a mountain, is now engaged on a hat for the
head of a discourse, after which he will
manufacture a plume for General Intelli-
gence.**

BUSINESS CARDS.

**L. A. BAILEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,**
(Nassauvanna Block.)

A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cas-
tames and Vestments, constantly on hand. All
orders executed with neatness and dispatch.
Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

**JAMES G. ALLEN,
ATTORNEY & Counsellor at Law.**
Particular attention paid to the collection of
debts, and business in the Probate Courts.
Offices in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store.
Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5-3m.

**STEPHEN NEEDHAM,
MERCHANT TAILOR,**
(Successor to T. C. Dencke.)

MONSON, MASS.
Garments made in the best manner, with the
utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give
satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A
good assortment of Ready Made Clothing con-
stantly on hand.

May 28. 1853.

**J. S. BAILEY,
DEALER IN**

All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves,
Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair pri-
ces.

Job work done promptly and in the best man-
ner. Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 57f

**H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,**
Shop in Barton's Block,
MONSON, MASS.

15f

**F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.**
Office in Munger's Building.
April 1, 1852.

**F. J. Wassum,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,**
No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.

An excellent assortment of Cloths and trim-
mings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to or-
der.

Palmer, July 30, 1852. 14f.

Flour and Grain!

50 bbls. E. S. Beach & Co.'s double
100 bbls. T. Kempshall, " " " "

250 " Extra and superfine Ohio and Gen-
eves. 100 bush. Corn.

20 bbls Pittsfield Lime, also an assortment of
Salt, Meal, Feed 4c—all of which will be sold
at low prices for cash, at Hall & Valentine's old
stand.

J. A. HALL.
Palmer, July 16, 1853. 13f.

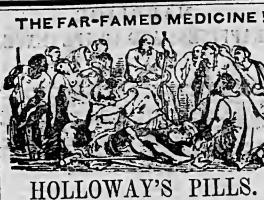
Protection from Fire.

THE Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance
Company, with a Capital of \$300,000
will insure most kinds of Property on the most
reasonable terms.

This is a Stock Company, and in a prosperous
condition. The rates are nearly as low as those
of Mutual Companies, where Notes are required,
on which assessments are frequently made.—
Those who get insured in this office are subject
to neither of these inconveniences.

Also, for sale a superior article of soft Soap,
by the gallon or barrel.

KAOLEAN SOAP CO.
Palmer, July 23, 1853. 14f.



THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE!



DISEASE CONQUERED.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Pills being composed entirely of medicinal herbs are of a most harmless nature, while the extraordinary virtues they possess have rendered them universally popular in nearly every part of the world. The immense success they have met with throughout the States is most extraordinary, owing, it is presumed, to their wonderful efficacy in the cure of Bilious complaints and disorders of the Liver and Stomach. Persons who persevere in using them in accordance with the directions, seldom fail in being restored to health.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—RESTORATION TO HEALTH OF A GENTLEMAN, AGED 45, WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Charles Smith, dated Newton, St. Phillips, near Bath, Somersetshire, 17th August, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Sir.—Mr. Josiah Weston, formerly a resident of this place, had been in a declining state of health for upwards of three years, gradually wasting away to a shadow by nightly perspiration and want of appetite, which caused great uneasiness to his friends, as he had consulted various medical men in Bath, without effect. He at last used your Pills, and under Providence was restored to health by their means. He lately emigrated to New York, and has just written to say, that he was never better in health, and desired me to acquaint you with the circumstance. I ought also to mention, that my wife has derived great benefit from the use of your Pills.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours respectfully,
CHARLES SMITH, Dissenting Minister.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chmidt, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir.—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public.

As a preparation in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case: A lady of 45 to whom I personally recommended for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months.

This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which did not improve her condition until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly.

July 23d, 1853. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constitution of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsey, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fever of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stones and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tie Doulourea, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, whatever cause, &c., &c.

Dear Sir: This is to certify, that some years since, I was the subject of much suffering occasioned by a swelling on my breast which about a few months was pronounced by eminent physicians, Cancer, and one which they could not encourage me to hope could be cured.

After a course of treatment, however, I was personally assured that there was a considerable improvement in my condition, and the swelling disappeared.

Those who may be unfortunate as to be afflicted with *Cancer* or *Fever Sores*, need only make a fair trial of the Syrup following rigidly the directions, to be convinced that they are not necessarily doomed to die.

That we speak advisedly upon this subject, and do not wish to thrust upon the afflicted a useless preparation to extort from them money for which we are not willing to give them more than an equivalent, we respectfully invite attention to the subjoined testimonial which furnish the most emphatic evidence of the truthfulness of our statements.

It is well known that when the blood becomes so impure as to produce disease in these forms, the patient is supposed to be beyond the restoring influence of medicine.

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MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3d.—The Senate adopted unanimously the resolution for amending the constitution, by making the plurality principle applicable to elections for State officers. An attempt was made by Mr. Alvord, of Franklin, to amend by excising the Governor and Lieut. Governor from the application of this principle, but an amendment to that effect received only two votes. The resolution came up for consideration in the House Saturday, and an attempt was made to put it upon its final passage, under a suspension of the rules. This was voted down, however, and Tuesday next was assigned for taking the question, notwithstanding it was intimated that some sixty members of the Legislature had concluded to go on the House tunnel excursion to New York.

An order of inquiry into the expediency of indemnifying the losers by the destruction of the Andover Covent, was presented in the House, and rejected by a decisive vote.

SATURDAY.—In the Senate numerous petitions for Banking and other incorporations.

Mr. Knott offered an order which was adopted that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of repealing all public statutes enacted prior to 1833 that have not been simplified in the Revised Statutes; and further, should they deem such total repeal uncalled for, to consider the subject of repealing in part, and of re-enacting the remainder.

In the House a large number of petitions were presented, and the renunciation of the Shawinigan Iron Company of East Boston, against granting the petition in favor of a bridge from Chelsea to East Boston.

Mr. Parker, of Greenfield, moved an order, which was adopted, that the Committee on Agriculture have leave to visit the farm connected with the State Reform School at Westboro', and make such examination as may seem to them proper and necessary relative to the contemplated transfer of said farm into the charge of the State Board of Agriculture.

MONDAY.—In the Senate, the judiciary committee reported inexpedient to legislate on the order concerning the repeal of laws incorporated in the Revised Statutes. In the House, Cyrus Gale and 70 others petitioned against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The committee on Probate and Chancery were ordered to consider the propriety of increasing the salary of the Judge of Probate of Berkshire. The resolves concerning the constitutional amendments were discussed, and that changing the day of annual election to Tuesday, ordered to a third reading; and that in relation to the plurality principle was discussed and laid by till Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY.—In the Senate, the resolve in favor of Francis C. Clark was ordered to a third reading. Bills to incorporate several institutions were passed.

In the House, the following orders were adopted:

Concerning the service of writs in certain cases, in counties where parties have a place of business, but where they do not reside; authorizing Registers of Probate to employ clerks in certain cases; concerning the propriety of amending the law of 1832 concerning the proceedings, practices, and rules of evidence in certain cases, at law; of amending the law passed yesterday concerning admitting gounds on false pretences; to consider the expediency of increasing the salary of the Judge of Probate in Franklin County.

A long debate arose out of what came before the House in a mercifully incident form, apparently, that was an order presented to Mr. Haskell of Ipswich, "that the committee on petition of Troy and Greenfield Railroad Co. be instructed to obtain from said Company, on oath of the President and Treasurer thereof, a statement exhibiting the names of all persons who held stock therein on the 1st of January, 1834, the amount of stock they respectively held therein, and the names and times of the subscription thereto, or the purchase of said amount by said persons respectively, and the amount of assessments paid upon said stock, and each parcel thereof."

Several amendments were moved to the order, which were discussed. The previous question was moved, and the amendment having been rejected, the order was unanimously adopted.

CURIOSITIES FROM JAPAN.—Commodore Perry, commanding the Japan expedition, recently sent to the President of the United States a large box, containing various specimens of Japanese manufactures. The President has deposited them in the National Gallery, (Patent Office) where the public have an opportunity of examining the articles for themselves. The box in which they were transcribed is of camphor-wood; the top of it, the cross-grain of the tree, handsomely inlaid with brass. The lock is a peculiar construction the key a four-cornered one, fitting in a quadrangular pivot.—[Washington Sentinel.]

MARRIAGE ON A RAILROAD.—A few moments after the express train from Troy to Albany crossed the State line, on Thursday afternoon, the passengers were agreeably surprised at witnessing the marriage of M. Wart Arnold, of Canico Four Corners, to Miss Mary Breret. The ceremony (which relates the occurrence) was performed by the Rev. Mr. Slaw, and the passengers presented a purse to the groom for the purchase of a piece of plate for the bride. The happy couple took leave of their fellow passengers at the next station, and returned in the next train, with many wishes for a happy termination of their journey.

PRIZE FIGHTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A party of prize fighters recently made Chester county, in Pennsylvania, the scene of their brutal exhibitions, and the people of Chester, justly indignant at this violation of the laws of the land and of common humanity, caused the principal offenders to be arrested, and a few days since they were convicted of riot. Dominick Bradley, one of the principals in the fight, was fined \$100, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Nine others were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$100.

AUSTRALIAN REVENUES.—It is said that the duties on liquors imported into Australia during the past year will net five millions of dollars, which will give an average of nearly six gallons for every inhabitant. The tax upon miners by government for digging amounted, for six months ending June 1833, to \$2,000,000. This tax will be taken off.

The emperor of all the Russians has returned solemn thanks "to the Lord of Lords," for his naval massacre at Sjioupe.

THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1834.

High Prices of Breadstuffs.

For the last three or four months the prices of breadstuffs have been steadily increasing, till now they create no little alarm throughout the country. The rich of course can live if flour should be twenty dollars a barrel, but the poor, and those whose incomes have hitherto only kept them in comfortable circumstances, must suffer. They must contract their already limited expenses and deprive themselves of numerous little luxuries in order to escape the alms house. It is the poor who are affected by the high prices of provisions rather than the wealthy. The former are not planning how they can *enjoy* life, but how they can manage to *sustain* life till a brighter day dawns upon them.

During the past week flour in many of the neighboring towns has been as high as \$12 and \$13 per barrel, and as this is the great article of food for the poor as well as the rich, it is a wonder how the farmer can manage to escape suffering. Other provisions have also advanced in price, and all articles which support life and health have an upward tendency in value.

The war in Europe is made a plea for the advance in the price of breadstuffs, but the operations of speculators have more to do with this evil than the Turkish war. Few barrels of flour, we imagine, will be shipped to Europe, at the present high prices here.—There is no scarcity of that commodity, and all accounts agree that there are large supplies in the possession of wholesale dealers. So long as the news from Europe indicates high prices there, so long will speculators in flour endeavor to keep up the prices here. And this is but a natural operation of cause and effect; yet there is no reason or consistency in asking exorbitant prices on pretense of an extensive foreign demand, when in fact such a demand is comparatively limited.

"It is an ill wind that blows no one any good." Speculators thrive during a panic among the poor classes; speculators take advantage of another's necessities to increase their own gain and build up their fortunes.—Farmers also realize higher prices for their produce than formerly. There never was greater encouragement for the farmer to raise large crops of grain. The demand for the next year will continue to be as great as it is now if the war in Europe is not brought to a close. Calculations should therefore be made to plant largely next spring, that an abundant harvest may be gathered next fall. Speaking on this subject the N. Y. Tribune says:—

"The present price of flour will only hold until the opening of navigation. Yet hold it will not to its position last fall, after the harvest of wheat and corn had been declared. Nothing now but the indications of a first-rate crop of winter wheat and a general determination of farmers to raise a large crop of spring grain, will keep the price of breadstuffs within reasonable limits.

By a large crop we do not mean a crop upon a number of acres, but an improved mode of cultivation, so as to produce a large crop from a smaller number of acres than they ever plowed before. It is one of the curses of this country that those who farm the most acres produce the smallest quantity of grain for sale. They consume all the surplus of last year in the waste of labor of going over four times as much land as they should to produce the same quantity of grain. It is a foolish waste of capital to occupy a vast area for pasture, but that is not so bad as the waste of labor almost universal in the production of grain in this country;—and if there is not a change wrought soon in the economy of production, we shall continue to be periodically afflicted with "Breadstuffs going up."

The capacity of this country to produce wheat is almost indefinite, and of all sorts of breadstuffs we can produce much more than enough to supply the home consumption. Do we? If we do, whence comes the cry of high prices every now and then? It is not because we export such large quantities, for the total export of the last half year was only 1,402,350 barrels of flour."

SAD CALAMITY.—At Toledo, Ohio, on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in a boarding house. The flames spread so suddenly that the inmates had no method of escape except by the windows. Several children were thrown from the windows and then followed by their parents. Two men named Ward and Bushy, and two females, one Miss Stuey and the other a child of ten years of age, were burned to death. Miss Stuey had escaped from the building, but inched back to save the child with whom she had been sleeping, and she did not return.

POTATOES.—In Warren county and other portions of the upper part of Pennsylvania, potatoes are selling for 37 and 40 cents per bushel. In New York they are quoted at \$3.50 per lb. In Boston, potatoes bring from \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel, and the best article can hardly be obtained at any price.

OLD AGE.—The Petersburg Express chronicles the death of Hattam, a negro owned by a lady in that city, at the advanced age of 128. She died of no particular disease, but sank under the exhaustion incident to old age. She was born in Poughkeepsie Co., Va.

A SAD WINTER.—A contemporary says that war on the Dahlie—cholera in England—conflagration at home—wrecks on the sea—have given to the present winter a pre-acute inclemency.

Speaking of cold weather:—At Auburn, Me., the mercury fell to 31 degrees below zero; and at Turner, Me., the same day last, dropped a few days since with the Jailer's wife, and \$400 in money, belonging to the Jailer.

Letters from the West.—No. 1.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 31st, 1834.

FRIEND FISK:—Having a little leisure this morning I thought that it might interest your readers to know something of matters had things at the Capital of the "Buckeye State." Columbus is one of the oldest cities in the State, but has not manifested much of a driving disposition until within about ten years. In 1810 the population was only about 6000, since that time it has gone ahead so rapidly in any city in the United States.—The present population is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. There are quite a number of railroads which center here, and quite a number more are in contemplation, and from present appearance it will, doubtless, contain in 1830 a population of 50,000.

The Public Buildings of Columbus are the Ditch and Ditch Asylum, Lunatic Asylum, Blind Asylum, State Prison, Almshouse, State House, &c. The Lunatic Asylum presents an imposing appearance as seen from every part of the city; it measures 275 feet in front and 213 deep, covering one acre of ground. It is built of brick and stone, and contains about five and a half millions of brick and fifty thousand feet of stone; cost, \$150,000.

The new State House (which by the way is not yet completed) is one of the best, if not the very best, in our country. It is built of fine stone obtained from Government quarries a few miles distant, transported here over a railway built to the quarries for the sole purpose of getting in the vast quantities of stone and timber used in the construction of the building. The building is 304 feet in front, 180 feet deep and 75 feet high—a dome is to be added 100 feet in height, making the total height 175 feet, covering an area of almost an acre and one-half. There are employed on the building and at the quarries 450 men—100 of whom are convicts from the Prison. It has been six or seven years in building and will not, probably, be fully completed under two years more, but it is hoped that the Legislature will be able to occupy it by January, 1835.

The principal Public Houses are the Neil House, Americana and Capitol House. The latter is kept by our late townsmen, John Allen. The Houses are all full to overflowing, and daily the proprietors of each of these Hotels are obliged to turn away travelers whom they cannot accommodate. The Room traffic is very flourishing here. The proprietor of one of the Hotels informed me that the saloon of his House netted him \$1200 last year, and he had only one-half of the profits—having let it out in shares. What will our Palmer Hotels say to that? \$2400 net profit from one bar? There is to be a State Temperance Convention here this week, to see if anything can be done to curtail this nefarious traffic; but when bar rooms are patronized so freely, but little can be expected. That the Main Hall will ever be adopted here is a matter of doubt.

Yours, &c.,

TRAVELLER.

The Turkish War.

Late arrivals from Europe bring further accounts of the battle of Cite, confirming the Turkish successes. It appears that the Russians were concentrating their forces at Cite in order to attack Kalafat on the 13th; but on the 15th, 15,000 Turks marched out of Kalafat, attacked and stormed Cite, resuming the conflict with the Russians in the field on the 7th, and renewed the attack on the 8th, ending in the evening with the total discomfiture of the Russians, who confess to having had 1000 killed in the affair, and 4000 wounded, including therein their Generals Arrep and Tzouton.

On the 9th, the Turks, having remained over night in the field beyond Cite, attacked a reserve of Russians and drove them back upon Krajewo with loss of some of their cannons, and an immense slaughter on both sides.

On the 10th, the Turks having razed the Russian fortifications, returned to Kalafat.—The Turks were commanded in the action by Selim Pasha, Zedinsky and Mehmed Pasha, one of whom—Mehmed, probably—is reported to be killed.

One of the Hail Storms.—Up in Good Hope, Fayette Co., Ohio, according to a note in the Statesman, they had a hail storm on the last membranes "storm-Friley," that may rank with the number ones. The writer says:

"It was preceded by the most violent thundering for the space of one hour. The hail commenced falling about the size of quail's eggs. In a short time reached the size of walnuts, and continued to increase in size and quantity until they were the size of a goose's egg! The largest hailstones were not round, but partially flattened, with a great quantity of impurities. The roofs of houses were staved in, windows glass broken, chickens, birds and turkeys killed, and a great many men crippled. We have had hail on the ground in some places four inches deep!"

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN GIVEN UP.—The English Admiralty authorities seem at last to have given up Sir John Franklin and his crew. A notice appears in the Gazette, dated Admiralty, Jan. 9th, to the effect "that if intelligence be not received before the 31st of March next, of the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror being alive, they will be considered to have died in her Majesty's service."

THE MILLION FUND.—The Life Boat states that the million fund has been raised, and that it is proposed to continue to receive contributions. The State Committee, in their regular meeting, held on Wednesday last, voted unanimously to assess the fund one-half per cent, which will, it is hoped, be all that will be needed for the current year.

A RUN DEATH.—At Southwick, last Sunday, Wm. Smith of Westfield was accidentally shot by an unknown Irishman, both being under the influence of liquor. The Irishman took up Smith's gun, and as the latter went towards him to take it, the gun went off, the whole charge entering Smith's side, killing him instantly. The Irishman fled and has not since been heard of.

CRIMINAL COURT—HAMPTON COUNTY.—An adjourned term of the C. C. P. for the trial of criminal cases, commenced a session in Springfield on Monday afternoon, Judge Byington on the bench, and Henry L. Dawes, the newly appointed District Attorney for the western district, appearing as prosecuting officer.

STEAMERS BURNED AND LIVES LOST.—Last Saturday afternoon six steamboats and a number of vessels were burned at New Orleans. Fifteen or twenty negroes perished in the conflagration. The total loss of property is estimated at from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000, and is nearly covered by insurance.

ON THE SUNNY SIDE.—On Sunday, 29th ult., the ladies of Amherst walked to meeting under the cover of parasols, to protect them from the sun. The teacher editor of the Express noticed the innovation, but he does not say what effect it had on his contended affections. The thermometer at that time indicated 20 degrees below zero in many places.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Tuesday, at Georgetown, there was a shooting affair between Jas. Robinson, Jr., of that place and Mr. A. D. Hines of Bardstown, in which the latter received two pistol balls in his body. The wounds were severe, but Hines is now considered out of danger. All about the women!

MAMMOTH VEGETABLES.—A cabbage has been raised in Oregon which was fourteen feet in circumference, and estimated to weigh between fifty and sixty pounds. A turnip weighing twelve pounds was also raised near Portland.

Mrs. Lucy Audubon.—Mrs. Lucy Audubon has presented to Congress, through Mr. Everett, a petition asking for the purchase of the original drawings of the work of her late husband on the birds of America.

SILVERSTEIN.—Silverstein, the man arrested at Albany for burglary, the marks of whose teeth led to his detection, has been discharged. He may be said to have got off in spite of his teeth.

WOON.—In 1662 the price of a cord of oak wood in Massachusetts was 1s. 6d. 40 years afterwards, viz: in 1702, a cord of oak wood was worth 3s., and a cord of walnut wood, which was the favorite fuel, was worth 5s.

BURNED.—The Parliament House in Quebec with the buildings attached, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Feb. 1st.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Annual Meeting of the above Association will take place at Nassau Hall next Monday afternoon. We trust that there will be a large number present, as the officers of the Association will be elected at that time. The success of the Show last fall should encourage all the farmers and mechanics in this part of the country to unite with the Association, that it may become a prosperous and interesting one. The farmers and mechanics of the Western part of Worcester county, and those of the Eastern part of Hampshire county, are invited to join the Association. Again we say let there be a full attendance.

STRIKE AMONG THE OPERATIVES.—On Wednesday, last week, the boarding house keepers of the upper village of Thrunderidge, notice that in consequence of the high price of provisions they should risk fifty cents per week on the price of board. The operatives in the carding and spinning rooms, not refusing the operation, left the mill on Thursday and refused to go to work until their wages were raised. The mill was stopped and remained idle till Tuesday of this week, when a number of the "strikers" returned to their work, having had their wages raised to correspond with the increase in the price of their board.

GREAT CANINE FEAT.—A dog plunged into the Ohio, a few miles above Cairo, the other day, after a deer, and caught it when about a hundred yards from shore. The dog, after getting ducked about a dozen times, succeeded in getting on the deer's back, and, fastening to its ear, so interfered with its swimming, that a spectator on the bank took a canoe and secured it. The owner of the dog subsequently sold him to a southern gentleman for one hundred and fifty-five dollars.

PELHAM TO BE ANNIHILATED.—Since the

adventures of Rev. B. W. Wright of Pelham have been made public, that town has voted, 73 to 36, to surrender its charter, and parcel itself out among the surrounding towns of Amherst, Enfield, Prescott and Shaftesbury. Pelham is noted for being the birthplace of the notorious Shays, and also the place where Stephen Burrows preached his celebrated haymow sermon. Oh, ye Pelhamites, why will you divide your kingdom and let its name sink into oblivion?

RELIKS FROM NINEVEH.—The Amherst Express says that ten boxes of antiquated alabaster slabs and clay bricks from the ruins of ancient Nineveh, sent by Dr. Liddle of the Mosul mission to Amherst College, have recently arrived. They were brought more than four hundred miles on the backs of camels across Asia Minor, and are a good deal broken, so that a considerable time must elapse before they can be fitted up for exhibition.

AMHERST AND BELCHERTOWN R. R.—Willis Phelps of Springfield, Thomas W. Williams of New London, Edward Dickinson, John Leland, L. M. Hills and Charles Adams of Amherst, and Jones H. Clapp of Belchertown, have been chosen directors of the Amherst and Belchertown railroad for the ensuing year, and John S. Adams clerk and treasurer.

DONATION PARTIES TO CLERGYMEN.—Are everyday affairs, but to physicians rarer. Last week the people of Willow Place, L. I., surprised their good old doctor, who has stood between Death and them, battling skilfully for a good part of a century, with a donation visit, which left him richer by \$200 in cash, and another hundred in fruit and its cognate comforts.

EXPLOSION.—A few days ago, as one of the clerks, employed in a wholesale toy establishment of Baltimore, was mailing up a package of eight thousand torpedoes, the concussion produced by the hammer caused them to explode with a loud noise. The clerk escaped, fortunately, with but slight injury.

A few days since an appeal was taken from a decision of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, ruling that a deserter from the Army had no legal claim on the Government for arrears due him at the time he deserted. The Secretary of the treasury overruled the appeal, thus confirming the Auditor's decision.

JOHN OSGOOD.—John Osgood, of Kingston, started on Tuesday last, on a gunning excursion, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As he was in a very light, shallow boat, and as there was a good deal of ice in the harbor, it seems probable that he must have either been upset or carried out to sea by the drift ice.

ABOLITION EXCITEMENT.—Considerable excitement was created at the Methodist church on Cumberland street, at Norfolk, last Sunday night, by a Quakeress, who commenced preaching a sermon so full of abolitionism that the members of the congregation would not allow her to proceed.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.—The wire suspension bridge between Covington, Ky., and Newport gave way recently while two men and eighteen cattle were crossing it. The men escaped, but some of the cattle were killed. The keys which held the wire cable to the anchors gave way.

STILL BURNING.—Flame and smoke still issue from the ruins of the La Farge Hotel in New York. In the centre of the wide waste of brick and mortar, there are two immense coal heaps, containing, together 170 tons, which burn fiercely, heating the bricks which cover it, almost to whiteness.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX.—Two hundred and thirty-six and a half miles of Croton pipes underlie the dry embankments of New York, carrying through all the crowded streets, and between the reeking gutters, a ceaseless tide of pure, health-giving water.

Eggs.—Only 45 cents a dozen is asked for eggs in Boston.

A MODEL WIFE.—Mrs. Frazer of Slack county, Ohio, has presented her husband with six children within a year, having achieved triplets twice. We couldn't believe the story if the papers didn't tell it.

CONGRESS.—In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, the bill granting a million of acres of land to Minnesota in alternate sections to aid in the construction of railroads 300 miles long, was passed.

In Ware, the mill-owners furnish the keepers of their boarding-houses with provisions at the old prices, so as to enable them to board the operatives at the old rates.

To CURE A COLD.—It is said that forty-eight hours of total abstinence from liquors of all sorts will kill a cold entirely. About a fortnight's total abstinence from liquids will kill the patient—entirely!

REMARKABLE ABSTINENCE.—Engelie Van der Viles of Pynacker, near Rotterdam, Holland, the woman who did not eat since 1818, nor drink since 1822, is dead. She died December 22d.

On Thursday, in Louisville, a pretty lady cowhided a dry goods clerk on the street. He had been talking rather saucy to her sister.

The Cong. Society in Granby have given Rev. E. Y. Garrett a call to become their pastor.

AT HOME.—Rev. B. W. Wright of Pelham, has not gone West as reported. He is at home in Pelham.

LONDON CONSUMED.—The town of London, Madison county, Ohio, was almost destroyed by fire on Thursday. About twenty buildings and contents were destroyed.

FIRE AT LUDLOW, VT.—The house, barn and out-houses of Anton Stinson, at Ludlow, VT., were burned on the 27th ult. Nearly all the furniture in the house was destroyed and 2 horses, 4 cattle, and 2 hogs were burned with the barn. Loss \$2000; insured for \$1000.

A young man named Joshua Kelly, of weak intellect, who lived with Mr. Stinson, hung himself because his clothes & \$14 in money were burned with the house.

Certain Cure for Scorbutic Erupcions Cutaneous Diseases Red Legs, Ulcers, and Old Sores.—It is an undisputed fact that Holloway's Ointment is the only one which is in its effect infallible. Cases that the most eminent medical practitioners have despaired of relieving, immediately yield to its curative powers, when used in accordance with the printed directions which accompany each pot, with Holloway's Pills, the two combined thoroughly eradicate the most pestilential disease and leave the sufferer without a blemish.

Dewins' Compound Pitch Lozenge.—Is beyond doubt, the cheapest and most efficient medicine ever offered to the public; and should be constantly kept on hand by every family—especially for children to use—for colds, coughs, &c. One man remarked, after having been kept awake all night with his children, who were sick with colds, that "the first box he used was worth a five dollar bill to him," and, reader, it only cost him 25 cents, and \$3 would buy twenty-five boxes, or more.

Why remain sick, day by day, to an untimely grave, when he practices so faithfully? Almost guilty of suicide in neglecting to use this simple and pleasant "Pitch Lozenge," which is curing so many, and cannot possibly harm any one. See advertisement in another column.

"I DIGEST!"—Such is the true meaning of the word "PEPSIN," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders Good Eating perfectly consistent with Health. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of the paper.

BORN.

In this town, (Bondsburg) Feb. 5th, a daughter to Luther Collins.

In this town, Feb. 7th, a son to James Burns.

MARRIED.

In this town, (Thordike) Feb. 6th, by A. R. Murdoch Esq., Peter H. Litton of Springfield, and Edwidge Jerold of Thordike.

At Ware, 7th, Freeman S. Foster of Palmer, and Mrs. Harriet N. White of W.

At Glastenbury, Ct., 22d ult, Wm. L. Larele of Wilbraham, and Sarah J. Neal of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Stafford Springs, Ct., 25th ult, Edwin B. Allen of Brimfield, and Salina P. Fuller of S.

DIED.

In this town, (Three Rivers) Feb. 7th, Mrs. Merritt Hubbard, 72.

In this town, (Thordike) Feb. 4th, Agnes Whitfield, 18, daughter of James Whitfield.

At Belchertown, 18th ult, Frederick Strong, 1, son of Loman A. Burnell.

At Brimfield, 31st, Jonathan Hayes, 83.

At Barre, Jan. 31, Charles Rice, 65.

At Agawam, 6th, Wm. B. McCrory, 19, son of Dr. E. McCrory.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMDEN SS.—Justice's Court, before Thos. Ward, Esq., Palmer, Feb. 6th, 1854. John Ward assignee, Plaintiff, vs. John Paul 24, Defendant, and New London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R., trustees.

THIS is an action of contract to recover \$4, as by writ or file, dated Dec. 30th, A. D. 1853 will appear. It now appearing, upon suggestion of the plaintiff's counsel, that the deft. is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, nor was resident therein at the time of the service of the writ. And it further appearing, upon inspection of the official return, that the deft. had no law and usual place of abode nor any tenant agent, or attorney known, until officer, and that no personal service could be made upon the deft.

IT IS NOW ORDERED by me, the said Justice, that the plaintiff give notice to the said defendant of the pendency of this action, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper, printed at Palmer, in said county, once, said publication to be at least seven days before the 20th day of Feb. current, and that this action be continued to said 20th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., that the defendant may then and there appear to answer to said action.

A True copy—Attest

THOS. WARD, Justice of the Peace.

THE 10th of May, 1854, is the day fixed upon by some of the Millerites for the destruction of the world.

We are indebted to Hon. Edward Dickinson, M. C., for Congressional documents.

HARD UP.—An editor out west offers his entire printing establishment, subscribers, accounts, &c., for a clean shirt and a good meal of victuals.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION.—The Court of Appeals recently decided that where the use or keeping of campfeue was prohibited in the policy of insurance, the fact of its being kept or used annulled the policy, and if its use or storage on the premises should be discontinued, the policy would still be void, and, further, if a fire occurred from other causes, by which the premises were destroyed, the insured could not recover.—N. Y. Tribune.

WHEAT AT TWO DOLLARS A BUSHEL.—Three times in the present century has wheat reached the high figure of two dollars a bushel in the valley of Genesee. In 1816, by reason of a remarkably cold summer and a very short corn crop; in 1838, by a somewhat unpropitious season and neglect of agriculture for purposes of trade and speculation, compelling the large importation of breadstuffs from Europe; and in 1854, by reason of short crops in Western and Central Europe, and the war between Russia and Turkey.

DISSOLUTION.—
THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HAMILTON & CHAPIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. HAMILTON will continue the business on his own account, and settle the acts of the late firm.

JOHN HAMILTON,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in China, Crockery and Glass Ware, No. 3 Burt's Block, Main St., Springfield, Mass., Offers for sale the following Goods:—

CHINA.
Rich Gold Band French and English Tea Sets and Plates, &c. Gilt & Decorated do. do. do. Plain Gilt & do. do. do. do. do.

Dinner Ware, in full sets or in small quantities.

Rich Gilt and Decorated Vases and Cologne Bottles.

Figured Pitchers and Syrup do.

CROCKERY.

Fine White Granite Tea, Coffee, Dinner and Toilet Ware, in new patterns, in very large quantities.

Flowing Blue Flowing Mulberry and Blue Printed Tea, Coffee, Dinner and Toilet Ware.

Flowing Blue Marble, Flowing Mulberry and Rich Decorated Toilet Ware.

Blue Willow Dinner and Tea Ware, low priced and very nice fit board house use; with a very large assortment of common Crockery

all descriptions.

PARIAN WARE.

Very rich raised work Vases, Pitcher Vases, Figures, Flower Stands, Match Stands and Tea Sets.

Glass Ware.

Lamps of all sizes for Oil or Fluid, Tumblers, Goblets, Ice Cream and Lemonade Glasses, Preserve Dishes, Pitchers, Sugars and Creamers, Confectionary Jars, Tincture Bottles, Candlesticks, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, Chemical Glass Ware, Spoon Holders, Sets, Clock and Vase Shades of all sizes, oval and round, Rich Cut and Painted Hall Lamps, &c.

LAMPS.

Solar Oil and Fluid Stands, Suspending and Side Lamps.

French Reading Lamps, a new article, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Light Chandeliers, for Churches or Halls, with Shades, Chiarries, Wicks, &c.

GIRANDOLES and CANDLEABRAS.

1, 2 and 3 Light Gilt and Silvered Girandoles of beautiful figures, with drops.

do. Light Bronze Antique Candleabas.

do. Rich Mirror and Landscap-

Candebras.

BRITANNIA WARE.

Lamps for Oil and Fluid, Fine and Cheap

Candles, Candlesticks, Spoons, Ladles, &c.

Castors, Candlesticks, Spoons, Ladles, &c.

House Keeping Goods.

Trays, Waiters, Table Ware, Wine Dish

Covers, Snuffers and Trays, Chamber Candlesticks, Tea Bells, Curtain Bands, Hearth Brush,

Crumb Brushes and Feather Dusters of all sizes.

Japan Water Pails, Toilet Slop do., and Foot

Tubs, Nursery Lamps, Oil do., Candlesticks, &c.

CUTLERY.

Plain and Threaded Tea, Dessert and Table

Spoons.

Table and Dessert Forks.

Mustard and Salt Spoons and Butter Knives.

PLATED WARE.

Plain and Threaded Tea, Dessert and Table

Spoons.

Table and Dessert Forks.

Mustard and Salt Spoons and Butter Knives.

HOUSE KEEPING GOODS.

Trays, Waiters, Table Ware, Wine Dish

Covers, Snuffers and Trays, Chamber Candle-

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Crumb Brushes and Feather Dusters of all sizes.

Japan Water Pails, Toilet Slop do., and Foot

Tubs, Nursery Lamps, Oil do., Candlesticks, &c.

J. HAMILTON,

Also deals in Burning Fluid, Camphene and Spirits Turpentine, by the barrel or small quantity.

He is Wholesale Agent for the

BENNINGTON STONE WARE,

which he furnishes to store keepers at the manufacturer's price, with discount off.

Also for the

Willington Glass Co.,

and sells at their prices, delivered here.

3w 43.

Butter!

ON hand and for sale, at wholesale or retail,

O. H. BIDWELL'S.

Palmer, Feb. 4, 1854.

Prunes and Citron

BIDWELL'S.

FOR sale at Feb. 4.

Wooden Ware!

BIDWELL'S.

FOR sale at Feb. 4.

M. W. FRENCH & Co. have Gloves, Cotton Flannel's &c. that are Cheap and Good.

jan 21st 40

Flour and Feed.
800 BARRELS OF FLOUR of the following brands:

Hiram Smith, premium Flour, Phillip Garbutt, do, do, Honeye Mills, do, do, Ely's Mills, double extra, do, Akron Mills, double extra, do, Railroad Mills, " do, Michigan extra and common do, Ohio " do,

FEED.

20 tons Fine Feed and Middlings, 10 tons Rye Feed and Bran, 800 Bush. Oats and Corn.

Corn and Rye Meal, Graham, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour, Oil Cake, Meal, Cement, Calcined Plaster, Sea Sand, &c., always on hand and for sale in any quantity *low for cash* at No. 5, Union House.

F. J. PARKER, Springfield, Jan. 21, 1854. 4w1

EASTERN HAMPDEN Agricultural Association.

THE first Annual Meeting of this Society will be held on Monday, Feb. 13th, next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Nassau Hall.

A large and punctual attendance is desired.—The success of the "Show" last Oct. is but an earnest of future efforts if a hearty support is given, and vigorous steps are taken at the meeting.—M. W. FRENCH, Sec.

Palmer, Jan. 18, 1854.

THE Subscriber has very recently seen a large lot of sharp sticks which people who once bin will feel shortly unless they pay their Bills. M. C. MUNGER. jan 21st 40

For Sale or to Rent.

A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, 40 by 25, two story high, half a mile east of Palmer Depot. Also a Carriage shop 40 by 25, with water power. For particulars inquire of J. F. MAYNARD, on the premises.

GEORGE W. RANDELL, Three Rivers April 24th.

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.

GEORGE W. RANDELL, Three Rivers April 24th.

For Sale or to Rent.

A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, 40 by 25, two story high, half a mile east of Palmer Depot. Also a Carriage shop 40 by 25, with water power. For particulars inquire of J. F. MAYNARD, on the premises.

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GEORGE W. RANDELL, Three Rivers April 24th.

POETRY.

*For The Journal.
To the Memory of a Departed Parent.*

Thou art sleeping in thy grave, Mother,
Death's seal is on thy eye;
Then who wast loved so tenderly,
Alas! that thou shouldst die.

Sweet was the music of thy voice,
As in tones of love it fell,
It made our weary heart rejoice,
As if by magic spell.
But we are left to weep alone,
Then cannot see our woes,
Nor canst thou hear our heartfelt sighs,
Nor mark the tear that flows.

Around thy lonely resting place,
We, thy loved children, come,
We speak thy own familiar name,
And note thy silent home.

Thou dost not wake and greet us now,
As once, with sparkling eye,
With pleasure beaming from thy brow,—
Alas! that thou shouldst die.

She now is free from toils and pains,
Far, far away from earth's dark shade,
An angel now in glory dressed,
Her home in heaven is made.
She walks the starry pavements there,
Clothed in immortal bloom;

She dreads no pain nor sickness now,
Nor fears the gaping tomb.

Oh! would we meet in joy again,
Then shun the paths of sin;
Like her heavenly hope obtain,
And strive a crown to win.

L. H. W.

*For The Journal.
Star of Hope:*

STAR OF HOPE! to pilgrim weary,
Sweetly beam that light on thee;
Through the pathless desert dreary,
May its radiance shine on thee.

When thy bark the waves are tossing
On the stormy sea of life,
STAR OF HOPE! afar arising,
Chase the darkness, still the strife.

Fearlessly amid the danger,
Onward may it guide thy way;
Till within the vale you anchor,
Safely in eternal day.

Moored secure within the haven,
Pacefully sink the billows far,
Then amid the light of heaven
Gently sets thy GUIDING STAR!

E. P. T.

In 1633 a jury of females was called to sit upon the body of a female found dead at Newburyport, Mass., who returned the following verdict:

We judge according to our best light and contends that the death of said Elizabeth was not by any violence done to her by any person or thing but by some sudden stopping of her breath.

CORRECTIVE OF BAD WATER.—Five drops of sulphuric acid put into a full quart of bad water, will cause the noxious particles to fall to the bottom. The water should stand two hours; pour off about three parts for use; throw the rest away.

A GOOD TEST.—The pursuit in which we cannot ask God's protection must be criminal; the pleasure for which we dare not thank him cannot be innocent.

The young woman thus lost in thought, after wandering in her own mind, found herself at last in her lover's arms.

The man who attempted to look into the future had the door slammed in his face.

BUSINESSES & ARDS.

L. A. BAILEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Nassauwano Block.)

A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cassimere and Vestings, constantly on hand. All orders executed with neatness and dispatch. Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

JAMES G. ALLEN,
ATTORNEY & Counsellor at Law.

Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and business in the Probate Courts. Offices in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store. Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5-3m.

STEPHEN NEEDHAM,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Successor to T. C. Denecke.)

MONSON, MASS.

Garmets made in the best manner, with the utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing constantly on hand. May 25.

J. S. BAILEY,
DEALER IN

All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair prices. Job work done promptly and in the best manner. Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 71f

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Shop in Barton's Block,
MONSON, MASS.

JUST received a large and choice assortment of WELL MADE GARMENTS, consisting of OVERCOATS, DRESS FROCKS, BUSINESS, FROCKS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS of various styles and qualities. Also a good assortment of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, WOOL SOCKS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, &c., at the lowest prices, at



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

This extraordinary Ointment is composed of the most healing Balsams, and when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each pot, will insure cures when all other means fail. Cases of the most desperate Skin diseases readily yield to its efficacy. It is famous when used in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Contracted or Stiff Joints. In Asthma it will do wonders & well rubbed into the Chest.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON, ENGLAND.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir.—Mrs. Sarah Dixon of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deceased before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers on her arms, feet, legs and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, & before these were all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
J. NOBLE.
Dated Aug. 12, 1853.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERISIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL HID HID FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates of the Post Office, Aldwiche Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erisipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sores were very great, and I could depend on any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in the neighborhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant.
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MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1854.

National Retribution a Fact.

FRIDAY, FEB. 10th.—HOUSE: Orders were adopted—of incorporating in the Declaration of Rights an article declaring that slavery shall not be permitted in this Commonwealth; to consider the propriety of abolishing the school district system; in relation to rendering the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace exclusive, and that real estate or money process may be attached on writs from the offices of the Peace.

Reports were presented, embracing a resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money in anticipation of the revenue.

In Convention, the two branches re-elected David Wilder of Brookline, State auditor; Chas. H. Blinnkett of Hinsdale and William A. Crooker of Taunton (Wiggs) were chosen state directors of the Western railroad.

SATURDAY:—The only important business transacted in the Legislature on Saturday was the unanimous passage of the House resolutions against the Nebraska bill, in the Senate, so amended in the third resolution as not to be objectionable to the third party.

The House of the Joint Special Committee on the Liquor Law, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's address as relates to that subject.

The committee upon diligent inquiry believe that the existing law is demoralizing in its effect, so long as it is allowed, almost entirely, to remain as it was intended to prevent.

MONDAY:—On Monday in the Senate, the committee on constitutional amendments were instructed to consider the expediency of providing that no alteration shall be made to any city charter until such alteration or amendment shall be submitted to the inhabitants thereof. The bill to incorporate the Amherst Savings Bank was reported.

In the House, the joint committee on railroads and canals were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a board of commissioners who shall have the general supervision of all railroads in this state, so far as relates to the prevention of accidents in connection with the same. A long debate occurred on passing to a third reading the bill in addition to the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors.

TUESDAY:—The bill to repeal the liquor law of 1852 came up in the House, in the orders of the day, and was assigned for consideration on Tuesdays next.

The Senate resolved in relation to the Nebraska bill were passed to a third reading in the House, by a vote of 24 to 13. Eleven Democrats and two Whigs voted in the negative.

The Senate resolved for the amendment of the constitution in relation to the election of councillors by the people, was passed by the Senate by a vote of 24, May 6.

WEDNESDAY:—In the House, the committee on elections reported leave to withdraw on the remonstrance against the right of Andrew Frost of Tewksbury as a member of the House; the report was accepted. The Nebraska resolutions were passed to be engrossed. A bill to incorporate the Eastern Branch railroad was reported.

The Senate passed to a third reading the resolves in favor of cheap ocean postage.

THURSDAY:—The House further discussed the bill in relation to insolvent debtors. The amendment of Mr. Clark of Northboro, providing that no debtor who can pay 100 cents on the dollar shall be discharged without the assent of a majority of his creditors, was rejected and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

A special committee was appointed on the petition of the town of Pelham to rescind its charter—the town to be divided among the adjoining towns. This case will present a novel feature in legislation.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The Springfield Republican has a chapter of railroad accidents, from which we compile the following:

"As the evening train from Boston over the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, on Monday, was crossing the bridge over the Connecticut at Northfield, the back journal of the tender broke, and forced itself up through into the tank, throwing the back part of the tender off the track. Had it been the forward journal that broke, the whole train would undoubtably have precipitated into the river, some sixty feet below.

Hiram White, engineer of one of the trains of the Connecticut River Railroad, had one of his legs so severely injured last Friday, by the crank pin of his engine breaking while going down the South Vernon grade, that a council of physicians on Tuesday decided upon and executed the amputation of the limb above the knee. The result is doubtful.

On Monday night, a small bridge of the Western Railroad, near Chester Factories, gave way while the night freight train was passing over, with some cars of cattle. Two of the cars were precipitated down the bank, and several of the cattle killed.

CHARGE OF SEDITION.—A person named James S. Cutler has been arrested in New York, charged with the sedition, under sedition promises of marriage, of Miss Catharine M. Thomas, daughter of Capt. Thomas, who was lost in the tug-boat Ajax, on her passage to Boston. The testimony discloses one of the most heinous instances of soundrolling libelism that ever darkened the pages of this horrid crime. The seducer is a young man, the son of wealthy persons, and professed the deepest attachment to Miss Thomas, under cover of which he effected her ruin.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—A girl in New Haven was so badly burned with burning fluid on Monday night that it is probable she will lose the use of both arms. The accident occurred by the top of the lamp coming off and the fluid being spilt upon her dress.

DOCTORS.—There are fourteen hundred and sixty physicians in Massachusetts. Who wonders that so few can contrive to die a natural death?

THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER says it is a position generally conceded to be true, that cords of wood given to the poor are recorded above.

DEATH OF GEORGE LIPPARD.—The eccentric author, George Lippard, died in Philadelphia, on Thursday morning last, of consumption. The deceased obtained an extensive reputation as a writer of a peculiar and entirely original school.

BAYARD TAYLOR thinks the entire abolition of flogging in the navy was a measure of mistaken philanthropy, of which the lazy seamen take advantage to the injury of their more honorable shipmates and of the service.

be abolished and the Nebraska bill become a law of our land, and we need no prophetic vision to behold down along the vales of the future, our nation, a dismasted, founlered barque—driven by unrighteous on the stormy ocean of time, or driven by despotism into the whirlpool of destruction.

CONGRESS.

The Nebraska bill is the all-absorbing topic in Congress. Remonstrances against the bill are pouring in daily from every quarter. Edward Everett has made an able speech in opposition to the bill, also have several other members of the Senate. There appears to be a strong determination on the part of the friends of the bill to push it through Congress as soon as possible, and it will require strenuous exertions and powerful resistance on the part of the opposition to prevent such a result.

The Homestead Bill is again exciting some attention. The bill proposes to grant 160 acres of land to every man being the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, on condition of occupying and cultivating the same for a specified period.

WHEAT.—Enormous quantities of wheat are arriving at Richmond, Va. The editor of the Penny Post saw 15,000 bushels of it at one depot, and was told that there were at least 10,000 bushels more ready to come down as soon as the depot could be relieved of its present burden. By all other avenues large quantities were received daily.—Ex.

And still flour is up to the top notch.

There must be a fall in the price on the opening of Spring and more than one person will suffer by it—in pocket.

CELIBACY.—The perils of celibacy, particularly in cold weather, cannot well be exaggerated. A few nights since an old bachelor in Mansfield, Ohio, being afflicted with a severe cold, undertook to take a bath in a tub of warm water, before going to bed. The operation produced so comfortable a state of feeling that he dropped to sleep in the tub, and only awoke in the morning to find him self frozen in as tight as a brick. He is now no longer a candidate for matrimony.—Ex.

We recommend the above to the cool consideration of the editor of the Amherst Express.

YARDLEY.

JOB BULL AROUSED!—The English government appears to have abandoned nearly all expectation of the unhappy settlement of European affairs, and are preparing to serious action. In this course they are supported by public opinion everywhere. The last number of the *Elmbridge Review* says: "Every Minister of the Crown who advises, and every member of Parliament who votes for n^o war with Russia, must, if he understands the true interests of England, be prepared to make the utmost exertions, to strike the hardest blow, and to inflict the deepest wounds which the vast resources of this country will permit."

HOW THE BANKS MAKE MONEY.—Our Banks make more money by the wear and tear of bills than most people dream of. The Illinois Register states on Bank authority that the Catskill Bank, in thirty years, gained \$15,000; and the Meriden Bank, of Bush Hill, in forty-seven years, gained \$26,192. Of this amount, \$15,000 was destroyed at once. To this the New York Dutches adds that the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, has made by "wear and tear" within the past fifteen years, over \$100,000 of which \$29,000 was lost by the sinking of a steamer on Lake Erie, in 1839. All Banks that have been in operation my considerable length of time, make large sums that may be credited to the "wear and tear" account.

JOHN MITCHEL, the Irish exile, fresh from the exactions of British power in a penal colony, and when a glowing apostle to Liberty had but just fallen from his lips, has come out flat-footed for slavery. He has, however, been in operation my considerable length of time, make large sums that may be credited to the "wear and tear" account.

"We are not abolitionists; no more abolitionists than Moses, or Socrates, or Jesus Christ. We deny that it is a crime, or a wrong, or even a peccadillo to hold slaves, to buy slaves to sell slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flogging, or other needful coercive.

By your silence? says Mr. Houghton, "you will become a participant in their wrongs. But we will not be silent when occasion calls for speech; and as far as being a participant in the wrongs, we, for our part, wish not a good plantation well stocked with healthy negroes in Alabama."

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—On Thursday evening, Mr. Doe, the keeper of the jail at Augusta, Me., opened the door of a cell in which four prisoners were confined, to allow them to empty their ship pails, two of them, after desperate struggle, succeeded in overpowering him and his assistant, and escaped into the street; but the alarm was given, and one of them, named Clute, was knocked down with a club, and taken back to jail. The other one, named Renick, is still at large.

A STATUE OF THE CELEBRATED SCOTTISH CHIEF, Sir William Wallace, has been executed in marble by Mr. Ritchie, formerly a pupil of Thorvaldsen, and is to be placed in the town of Dumfarton, so intimately connected with the history of that distinguished hero and patriot.

RESPECTED.—Jewell, convicted at Pittsburgh for murder, was to have been hung on Friday, last week, but was reprieved by the Governor until the result of an application to the Legislature for a new trial could be disposed of. A despatch from Harrisburg says the House refused by one majority to grant a new trial. The extraordinary proceedings in the case had caused much excitement at Pittsburgh.

FOUR GENERATIONS OF NEGROES live in a little hut in Pittsburgh. The oldest is "Old Hagar," who is 110. She fell and broke her thigh last week, but is doing well, and will probably recover.

GONE CRAZY.—It is said that Mr. Hamilton, in wrestling with whom Mr. Stevens in New York came to his death, has become insane in consequence of the idea pressing continually upon his mind that he was to blame.

"Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne, O God."

Vengeance divine to punish sin moves slow,

But the slower it moves the surer the blow."

If this doctrine be true we tremble for our country. Let the Compromise of 1850, or 1850

THE CRISIS.

The whole country, from north to south, is now thoroughly agitated on the subject of the extension of slave territory. The conflict has now reached a crisis and it behoves every friend of freedom to be on the alert. In Boston, a series of popular lectures on slavery have been commenced under the most favorable auspices. The introductory lecture was delivered last week by Henry Ward Beecher. Park street church was densely crowded. Entries, aisles and vestibules were so filled as to afford hardly standing place. Two thousand people, at least, were within hearing of the speaker and frequently tested their appreciation of his eloquence by hearty applause.

Last Sabbath afternoon, Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., pastor of Salem church, delivered an elaborate discourse on the same subject before his own people. He spoke on the paralysis of the power of the church—the feebleness of its voice against this enormous evil.

In 1818 the whole of the Presbyterian churches of the United States, raised a noble remonstrance against slavery. No one then called their protest "inimical seditions and treasonable," but such are the epithets now given to those whose manly independence prompts them to utter a protest against this cursed traffic. Dr. B. then proceeded in his usual clear and graphic style to review the several conflicts with slavery.

The first was at the time when the question was "Shall slavery pass the Alleghenies?" The battle was fought and the Southern slave power was extended. Again another contest took place on the banks of the Mississippi river, and once again the arm of slavery was enlarged. Again, in regard to Texas and Mexico, and now, in regard to Nebraska, the same principles are contested.

In conclusion, he alluded to the fearful consequences of the passage of this bill, in every State of the Union, and the need of Christians prayer and effort on the part of all Christians that God would avert this impending evil from our beloved country.

HARVARD.

WOLVES IN FRANCE.—The severity of the winter has rendered the wolves very daring in their attacks in France, particularly in the Ile de France. Late last year a man on horseback was entering one of the gates of Metz, he was assailed by one of these animals, which sprung at the horse's chest, but fortunately the man was able to beat it off with the butt end of his whip. On the following day a sow, in a field close to the village of St. Idien, was pursued by three wolves, but escaped. An inhabitant of Lorry, while at work in a field near the village, suddenly saw three very large wolves advancing towards him, but he was able to obtain shelter in a shell before they reached him.

HIGH WATER.—On Wednesday night, last week, the water in the Shetucket river, at Norwich, rose higher than at any time during the last fifteen years, over 100 feet. The wharves were entirely submerged, and the basements of the stores entirely filled with water, causing considerable damage. The railroad tracks were completely covered with water, from eighteen inches to two feet deep, in the depot of the Norwich and Worcester road flooded.

Russia.—A little more than twenty years since the first cotton-mill in Russia was erected. Now Russia has three hundred and fifty thousand spindles in full operation, which produce annually more than ten million eight hundred thousand pounds of yarn. The yarn spun is generally very low, the number varying from twenty to forty for the woof, because there is large market for coarse fabrics.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

FORTY LIVES LOST.—New Orleans papers of the 5th contain the details of the great fire in New Orleans on the previous day. The loss is larger than was at first reported. Twenty-four slaves were burnt on board the steamer Charles Belcher. The total loss of life is forty persons. The cargo of the Charles Belcher was valued at \$200,000.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN MANCHESTER.—N. H.—The Manchester Mirror states that on Thursday afternoon, a married woman named Mary Whitaker attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the canal near the Amoskeag Mills. As soon as she touched the water, she began to scream for help, and was rescued. Faindy troubles are said to be the cause of the attempted rash act.

IT IS SAID THAT IF DOUGLASS'S NEBRASKA BILL PASSES THE SENATE, a wily member of the House, from New York, intends to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law and all other parts of the compromise of 1850, that are not on an unrepentable basis.

WITCHES.

The first instance of witchcraft known in New England occurred in Connecticut, where Mary Johnson was executed at Hartford, early in the year 1647. Witches were living in England twenty-nine years after the illusive error was over in this country.

SOMETHING THAT WILL SURPRISE PEOPLE wonderfully is surely going to happen in this place before the 1st of next April. We won't say whether it will be an elopement, another earthquake, or a gunpowder plot, but if somebody don't get blown sky high we may be surprised.

THORNDIKE.

The Social Gathering at Thorndike, last Tuesday evening, was a very brilliant affair. The Vestry was filled with old and young, married and those who ought to be married, who had a good time generally "all around." The ladies had arranged tables loaded with inviting luxuries, which refreshed the company and drew from their pockets about \$140. Social Gatherings, or ladies' fairs are getting to be quite common, and they are not only pleasant affairs, but often quite profitable.

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POLICE.

On Thursday evening, Wm. Callahan was arraigned before Justice Barber, charged with finding the pocket book of Morris McCormick and appropriating its contents, about \$28, to his own use. The evidence was not adjudged sufficient to convict him and he was discharged.

THE POLICE.

At Holyoke on Tuesday, last week, a lad thirteen years of age, the son of a widow lady named Webster, fell from the upper to the lower story of No. 1 mill, a distance of five stories, and was instantly killed.

THE JAMES S. CHURCH.

James S. Church, a lad of 13, from Madison, Florida, died in Andover, on Thursday, of concussion of the brain, caused by a fall upon the ice while playing.

THE PHYSICIANS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The physicians of Washington county, Ga., who struck for higher fees, some weeks ago, have struck their colors and returned to their old rates.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN PALMER.

At a meeting of the "Quabog League" at Thorndike, (Palmer,) on Thursday, Feb. 9th, the following towns were added to the Association:—Monson, Greenwich, Ludlow, Belchertown and Wilbraham.

In accordance with an act in the Constitution of the "League," requiring a Vice President to be chosen from each town within the Association, N. S. Rogers was chosen from Monson; Geo. Booth Esq. from Ludlow; Edward Esty from Greenwich; Seth G. Griggs from Belchertown; John M. Merrick from Wilbraham.

Resolutions were offered, discussed and passed follows:

Resolved. That we recommend the formation of town Leagues at an early day, to sustain prosecutions, and town, as well as district temperance meetings.

Resolved. That, professed temperance men who will not bear art out-spoken, mainly testimony, and will not sustain their proportion of all necessary expenses in carrying forward the temperance reform, are grossly deficient in duty.

Resolved. That it is as much the moral and civil duty of every friend of temperance to report violations of the law prohibiting theft.

Resolved. That we recommend to all towns belonging to this League, the formation of auxiliary societies among the ladies, to circulate the pledge amongst males and females, and to have, besides the ordinary affairs, a Committee of Observation, who shall report to the prosecuting committee of the town, any evidence of violation of the "Liquor Law" which any lady of their society may obtain.

Resolved. That, professed temperance men who will not bear art out-spoken, mainly testimony, and will not sustain their proportion of all necessary expenses in carrying forward the temperance reform, are grossly deficient in duty.

Resolved. That an abstract of the minutes of the meeting, together with the resolutions, be sent to the "Springfield Republican," "Palmer Journal," "Agitator and Cottontail," and "Life boat" for publication. Adjudged to meet in Ware village, at the instance of the Board of Managers.

Remarks.—The meeting was large and spirited, and had a point and directness about it, that always characterizes the action of earnest men. It was addressed in the afternoon and evening by Rev. Dr. Cleveland of Northampton, whose well-timed and effective eloquence and argument, always make him terrible to the rum selling and rum drinking sinner. All seemed to feel the exigency of the times, and willing to do something to effectuate man and honor God.

H. D. L. WEBSTER, SECY.

EASTERN HAMPTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting for the choice of officers took place at Nassauvano Hall, last Monday. Notwithstanding the day was stormy, a goodly number was present, and several of the neighboring towns were represented. The following are the officers chosen for the ensuing year:

AUSTIN FULLER OF MONSON.

Vice Presidents.

John Ward of Palmer; Joel M. Tucker of Monson; Robert Andrews of Brimfield; Ruderic Dorrian of Belchertown; John Smith of Ware; John Burr of Wilbraham; Elijah Plumley of Ludlow; Stephen Fisk of Wales.

Directors.—David Tenney of Palmer; E. N. Foy of Monson; G. M. Fisk, David Knox, Hiriam Converse of Palmer; P. P. Potter of Wilbraham.

Treasurer.—Cyrus Knox of Palmer.

Secretary.—Dr. Wm. Hollbrook, Palmer.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The motion to dismiss Phillip Lamb (who was convicted of burning Hor

AWFUL DEATH—A most tragic tale is told of the sufferings of three soldiers of a detachment of the 60th Regiment, now stationed at Toronto, and a black man, who got into a boat with the soldiers with the intention of deserting, and getting over to Crab Island, and from thence, as opportunity offered, to America.—After a while, the wind arising, they were driven out of their course, and remained in the open boat for several days without food or water. At length one of the soldiers proposed to draw lots, that one should be killed to furnish food for the others. They did so, and the lot fell upon Thomas Buckley, one of the soldiers, who forthwith bound up his arm, and opened a vein to bleed himself to death. One of the others and the black man sucked his blood, and afterwards went raving mad and jumped into the sea. Buckley also died, and there remained only one soldier, out of the party in the boat, Wm. Lemire, who threw the dead body into the sea, dashed the helm, and left himself to his fate. He had not tasted any of Buckley's blood, because, according to his own statement, he had felt a scruple in doing so, as he had been his comrade. After 11 days driving, the boat was driven on the coast of St. Domingo, and the coast guard found the survivor, and after giving him refreshments, sent him to Juanell to the English Consul, before whom he made a relation of the facts as above, and he was sent back to Toronto in his steamer.—[Bartholomew paper.]

On Tuesday night of last week, nearly 500 pounds of wool were stolen from the mill of the Suffieldville Manufacturing Company. Two men, named Hickey and Clark, were arrested, and a portion of the wool recovered.

FIRE—There was a fire in the picker room of one of the Perkins mills at Chicopee one day last week, caused, it is supposed, by friction matches, which came in the cotton or were dropped by some visitor. It was extinguished before it had obtained much headway.

The people of Chicopee presented Rev. Mr. Oviatt, with \$150 in money, and other substantial tokens of regard, on Thursday evening last.

Eber Knight of Westhampton, has been sent to the House of Correction for kicking up a rumpus in the house of his father-in-law, and assaulting that gentleman.—Knight is about 45 years of age. Liquor, and his young wife of but 15, were the cause of the fracas.

BURNED TO DEATH—Mrs. Stillwagon was recently burned to death at her residence in Connellsville, Pa. She was 115 years old and was quite active for one of her age. She had two sons born before the Revolutionary War, in which her husband was a soldier and at one time a prisoner.

Jonathan Fletcher, aged 100 years, 5 months and 4 days, died suddenly in his chair, while conversing with his family at Walpole, N. H., on the 2nd inst. He was in the battles of Bunker Hill, and Bannington under Gen. Stark.

HEAVY REWARD—A man having lost a package of money in Auburn, amounting to \$2500, had it returned to him by a laborer who found it. The owner actually gave the man seventeen cents for his trouble.

Mrs. A. West has recovered \$350 damages of a liquor seller named Henry Mirria—under the Indiana Law—at Brooklyn, for selling her husband liquor so as to intoxicate him.

The barn of J. Cummings in Ware, was burned on Friday morning, last week, with contents—15 tons of hay and 65 sheep. Loss \$6,000.

Great excitement prevails at Albany on account of the death of Ann Lynch, who was killed by a female abortionist at Troy, named Mary J. Borden.

Dr. Bates of Louisville, Miss., has been driven from that place by the inhabitants, they suspecting that he caused the death of his wife by poison.

The town of Litchfield, Ct., has laid a per cent tax to meet the damage done by the late frost.

Five slaves are to be hung at Lancaster, S. C., on the 3d Friday of March, for the murder of Alexander Craig.

James W. Wilson has been convicted of manslaughter at Savannah, for shooting a slave.

1,230,000 letters passed through the N. Y. Post Office last Saturday.

Holloway's Pills, the Best Remedy for the Cure of Dropsy—Extract of a letter from Mr. P. Williams, dated Medford, March 1st, '52.—To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—Feeling grateful for the benefit my wife has derived by the use of your Pills, I consider it duty to inform you of it. Soon after the birth of her last child her feet and ankles began to swell and afterwards her whole body strongly indicated dropsy. This occurred at the turn of life. I obtained the best medical advice, but she continued to decline. I then tried your Pills, which I am happy to say have restored her to sound and perfect health."

Dewins' Compound Pitch Liniment is, beyond doubt, the cheapest and most efficient medicine ever offered to the public; and should be constantly kept hand by every family—especially for children to use—for colds, coughs, &c. One man reported, after having been kept awake all night with his children, who were sick with colds, that after five bill he used was worth a dollar bill to him; and, reader, if only cost him 25 cents, and \$5 would buy twenty-five boxes, or more.

Why remain sinking, day by day, to an untimely grave, when hope promises so faithfully? Almost guilty of suicide in neglecting to use this simple and pleasant "Pitch Liniment," which is curing so many, and cannot possibly harm any one. See Advertisement in another column.

"I DIGEST"—Such is the true meaning of the word "PEPSIN," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the true *Digestive Fluid*, or *Gastric Juice*, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Gastritis. It is Nature's own remedy for an obstructed Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders Good Eating perfectly consistent with Health. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of the paper.

At Greenwich, Ct., a barn was recently burnt, owned by Mr. Abel Palmer, supposed by an incendiary. In the fear that the house would be set on fire, a daughter of Mr. P. threw a bank book, containing a quantity of loose bills intended for deposit the next day, out of the window, and when the book was found \$96 of the money was missing.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LIBERALITY TO THE POOR—We learn from our exchanges that the Queen of England with her usual liberality, gave parishes of New Windsor, Holy Trinity and Clermont, on New Year's day, to be distributed among the poor of each, three thousand pounds of Beef, forty-five tons of Coal, and nearly one thousand dollars worth of clothing.

FROZEN—Two Irishmen were so badly frozen in Milford, on Monday morning of last week, that they will have to submit to amputation of legs and arms. One of them will lose all these useful appendages. The other will lose one leg.

Two darkies have been arrested at New Orleans for fighting a duel.

BORN.—In this town, Feb. 13th, a son to Patrick Burns. In Willimantic, 4th, a daughter to John Thayer; 14th, a son to Geo. Stubbs.

MARRIED.

In Wilkesboro, 31st ult., by Rev. J. W. May, Alonso C. Blodgett of Belchertown and Maria Pease of Chicopee.

In New York, 31st ult., by Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Geo. Adams and Betsy Blodgett, both of Stafford, Ct.

DIED.

In Smith Amherst, Feb. 5th, Alaura Stetson, aged 51.

In Pelham, Feb. 15th, Angeline, wife of John Livett, aged 61 years.

In Belchertown, Feb. 4th, John Elliot, son of John S. Thurston, 3.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HAMILTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. HAMILTON will continue the business on his own account, and settle the debts of the late firm.

JOHN HAMILTON,

Importer and Wholesaler and Retail Dealer in China, Cracker and Glass Ware,

No. 3 Burt's Block, Main St., Springfield, Mass., Offers for sale the following Goods:—

CHINA.

Rich Gold and Freestone English Tea Sets and Plates.

Gold & Decorated do. do. do.

Plain White do. do. do.

Dinner Ware, in full sets or in small quantities.

Gold and Decorated Vases and Cologne Bottles.

Figured Pitchers and Syrup do.

CROCKERY.

Fine White Granite Tea, Coffee, Dinner and Plate Wares of new patterns, in very large quantity.

Floating Blue Flowering Mulberry and Printed Tea, Coffee, Dinner and Toilet Ware.

Floating Blue Marbles, Flowering Mulberry do., and Rich Decoated Toilet Ware.

Blue Willow Dinner and Tea Ware, low price, and very nice F. Boarding house use; with a very large assortment of common Cracker of China.

One gentleman says that it was the only medicine which cured him.

FOR KIDNEY DIFFICULTIES,

It is spoken of in the longest terms. A young man was sick so much with Asthma that he had to leave college; three bottles cured him, and he has now studied his studies. One lady in Soden was perfectly cured of PERIODICAL SICK HEADACHE, by the use of two bottles. Mr. Williams, had lamours in his eyes for years, and was cured by the use of the Humor Destroyer and Blood Purifier. For Chills and FEVER, Malaria, Diseases, Taints in the System, it stands unrivaled: sometimes when the system is deranged it will cause dangerous feelings at first, but continue it use as long as possible. It is purely vegetable, and its upland and proportions are such that the effect is perfectly satisfactory and safe.

FOR DYSPESIA,

A fair trial will convince you that there is nothing like it.

FOR CANCEROUS HUMORS,

It is the surest remedy ever offered. One widow lady in Lawrence, has been troubled with cancer for years, by taking two bottles says she is now quite well.

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POETRY.

Mischief-Makers.

Oh! could there in this world be found
Some little spot of happy ground,
Where village pleasures might go round,
Without the village tattling!
How doubly blest that place would be,
Where all might dwell in liberty,
Free from the bitter misery
Of gossip's endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known,
Dame peace might claim it as her own,
And in it she might fix her throne,
For ever and forever;
There, like a queen might reign and live
While every one would soon forgive
The little slights they might receive,
And be offended never.

'Tis mischief-makers that remove
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,
And leads us all to disprove
What gives another pleasure.
They seem to take one's part—but when
They've heard our cares, unkindly then
They soon return them all again,
Mix'd with their poisonous measure.

And then they've such a cunning way,
Of telling ill-meant tales; they say,
'Don't mention what I've said, I pray,
I would not tell another.'
Straight to their neighbor's house they go,
Narrating everything they know;
And break the peace of high and low,
Wife, husband, friend and brother.

Oh! that the mischief-making crew
Were all reduced to one or two,
And they all painted red or blue,
That one might know them!
Then would our villagers forget
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret,
And fall into an angry fit,
With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad, degrading part,
To make another's bosom smart,
And plant a-dagger in the heart
We ought to cherish.

Then let us evermore be found
In quietness with all around,
While friendship, joy and peace abound,
And angry feelings perish!

Written for The Journal.

The Struggle for Freedom.

An hour of fearful moment
Is fast approaching near,
And all the sons of Freedom,
To Freedom's call give ear.
Louder, higher, sounds the strife—
The canons thunder, peal on peal,
And through the thick, blue smoke of war,
Can hear the clash of steel.
Despots look and tremble;
Tyrants hear their dying knell;
A mighty God hath said it,
And He doeth all things well.
Gather, then, ye sons of Freedom,
Strike well the intended blow;
Let the oppress'd their fetters break,
And to the field of battle go.
Forget not man in the strife;
Strike not till the foe expires;
But for liberty—native land—
Strike for home—your God—your sires.
And may wars, contentions and strife,
No longer linger but in story,
May Christ's kingdom on earth revive,
And the world be fill'd with glory.
Palmer, Feb. 13th, 1853. E. K. F.

In China there are no hereditary nobles or privileged classes. All men are equal. The path to distinction is open to all, and is often trod by the humblest cotter's son.

BUSINESS CARDS.

**L. A. BAILEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,**
(Nassau Block.)

A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cassimere and Vestings, constantly on hand. All orders executed with neatness and dispatch. Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

**JAMES G. ALLEN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.**
Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and business in the Probate Courts. Office in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store. Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5-3m.

**STEPHEN NEEDHAM,
MERCHANT TAILOR,**
(Successor to T. C. Deencke,) MONSON, MASS.

Garmets made in the best manner, with the utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing constantly on hand. May 23.

**J. S. BAILEY,
DEALER IN**

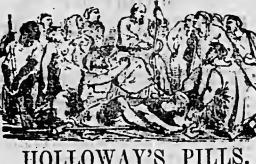
All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair prices. Job work done promptly and in the best manner. Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 87f

**H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,**
Shop in Barton's Block, MONSON, MASS.

**F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.**
Office in Manger's Building, April 1, 1852. 50f

**F. J. WASSUM,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,**
No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block. An excellent assortment of Cloths and trimming, constantly on hand. Cutting done to order. Palmer, July 30, 1852. 14f.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Pills being composed entirely of medicinal herbs are of most harmless nature, while the extraordinary virtues they possess render them universally popular in nearly every part of the world. The immense success they have met with throughout the States is most extraordinary, owing, it is presumed, to their wonderful efficacy in the cure of Bilious complaints and disorders of the Liver and Stomach. Persons who persevere in using them in accordance with the directions; seldom fail in being restored to health.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—RESTORATION TO HEALTH OF A GENTLEMAN, AGED 45, WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Charles Smith, dated Newington, St. Phillips, near Bath, Somersetshire, 17th August, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir:—A Mr. Joseph Paxton, formerly a resident of this place, had been in a declining state of health for upwards of three years, gradually wasting away to a shadow by nightly perspirations and want of appetite, which caused great uneasiness to his friends, as he had consulted various medical men in Bath without effect. He had at last used your Pills, and under Providence was restored to health by their means. He lately emigrated to New York, and has just written to me that he was never better in health, and desired me to acquaint you with the circumstance. I ought also to mention, that my wife has derived great benefit from the use of your Pills.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

CHARLES SMITH, Dissenting Minister.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gaines, Chemist, Yoovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir.—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case:—A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly
July 23d, 1853. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsey, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irrigularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Internal Complaints, Laundry Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, on King's Evil, Sores, Tumors, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Prof. Holloway, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, Eng., and also at his House in New York. Orders for Medicines in the States, addressed to T. Holloway, New York, will receive due attention. Sold also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes at 37 1/2 cents, 75 cts. and \$1.50 each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. For sale in Palmer by Dr. Wm Holbrook.

Protection from Fire.

THE Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company with a Capital of \$300,000 will insure in all kinds of Property on the most reasonable terms.

This is a Stock Company, and in a prosperous condition. The rates are nearly as low as those of Mutual Companies, where Notes are required, on which assessments are frequently made. Those who get insured in this office are subject to neither of these inconveniences.

G. M. FISK, Agt.

Palmer, Sept. 18th, 1852. 22f.

Cheap! Cheap!

THE Overcoats we have left will be offered so low as to be decided bargains. Come and see and bring along with you the idea of buying very cheap—you shall realize that anticipation. M. W. FRENCH & CO. jn21630

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers!

J. BOWLES has just received large additions to his former stock of Men's Women's Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of the best quality and styles, for sale low for Cash.

Please call and examine. M. W. FRENCH & CO. N. 224 Nassau Block, No. 1. sept 24f.

HAMPDEN STOCK & MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Capital, ----- \$100,000.

Hazards by Fire on Real and Personal Property, on as favorable terms as any sound and responsible Stock and Mutual Company.

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J. G. Allen, Agent for the above Companies, at Palmer Depot. Palmer, Dec. 17, 1853.

For Sale or to Rent.

A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, 40 by 25,

two stories high, half a mile east of Palmer

Depot. Also a carriage shop 40 by 25, with water power. For particulars inquire of J. B.

MAYNARD, on the premises. Jan. 7th '53.

Coffin Plates

SHROUDS: Caps &c on hand, or furnished

at short notice by

A. BLODGETT.

Union Block, Palmer Depot.

DISEASE CONQUERED.



HOWARD'S
VEGETABLE
Cancer and Canker
SYRUP.

This Preparation, which has been used during the last sixteen years with the most signal success, is now, for the first time, presented to the medium of advertising.

At a period like the present, when the proprietors of medicine are flooding the community, through the press, with testimonials in favor of their respective preparations, the subscriber deems it a duty which he owes to suffering humanity to present his also, for the consideration of the afflicted. In doing so, he is happy to be able to say, that the efficacy of this INVALUABLE preparation has never been surpassed in the treatment of

CANCERS, CANKER, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, ERYSPLELS,

KING'S EVIL, SCALD HEAD, FEVER SORES,

SCURVY, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.,

and those affections generally which originate in a DEPRIVED STATE of the BLOOD.

The benefit derived from its PROPER application (see DIRECTIONS) must be permanent, from the fact that it acts with great power upon the SEAT of the disease the morbid mass accumulated in the blood, and easily eliminated from the system. But while it acts with great power and certainty in the removal of tumors generally, its efficacy is the most satisfactory demonstrated in the cure of Cancers and Fever Sores.

It is well known that when the blood becomes so impure as to produce disease in these forms, the patient is supposed to be beyond the restoring influence of medicine.

Those who may be so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Cancer or Fever Sores, need only make a fair trial of the Syrup following rigidly the directions, to be convinced that they are not necessarily doomed to die.

That we speak advisedly upon this subject, and do not wish to thrust upon the afflicted a useless preparation to extort from them money for which we are not willing to give them more than an equivalent, we particularly invite attention to the subjoined testimonials which furnish the most eloquent evidence of the truthfulness of our statements.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY A LADY.

By Mrs. H. S. Spear, wife of Capt. G. Spear.

A Cancer deemed incurable by eminent Physicians, entirely remedied by the Syrup.

Quincy, April 15, 1852

Dear Sir: This is to certify, that some years since, I was the subject of much suffering, occasioned by a swelling on my breast, which after a few months was pronounced by eminent physicians, a Cancer, and one which they could not encourage me to hope could be cured. Deriving no benefit from their prescriptions, and hearing of your invaluable specific for cancerous afflictions, I commenced taking the Syrup, and soon began to feel its beneficial effects. Encouraged by its favorable effects in the incipient stage of its formation, I persevered in its use till the swelling subsided, the cancerous symptoms wholly disappeared, and my health was perfectly restored. I feel that the continuance of my life is attributable to the agency of your excellent medicine, and I cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted as the best remedy for the diseases for which it is prescribed of which I have any knowledge. I regard this, for the diseases for which it is recommended, as the best. I could write all day, and not tell half I feel in relation to the utility of your excellent Syrup. May God speed you in your work, and succeed your efforts to alleviate human suffering.

MARSON EATON.

Randolph, April 12, 1852.

I know the ingredients which compose Howard's Vegetable Cancer and Canker Syrup, and am acquainted with the formula for its preparation. It is purely vegetable in its nature, containing no mineral or animal substances, and is composed of such vegetables only as possess great alternative properties. It is an excellent remedy for those diseases for which the Proprietor recommends it, and I cheerfully commend it to the afflicted.

ZENAS SNOW, Druggist and Chemist.

Having presented the above statement and testimonial, we assure the afflicted that the certificates (which have been selected from many in our possession) are genuine; of which, if they have any doubt, they are desired to communicate with the individuals over whose signatures they are published and their suspicions will soon be removed.

The genuine is prepared and sold by D.

HOWARD, Randolph, Mass. For sale also by

REDDING & CO. 8 STATE ST. BOSTON,

General Agents; and retailed by Agents through out the country.

Circulars furnished gratuitously by Agents when desired.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle; \$5.00 for six bottles.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

For sale in Palmer, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook.

Palmer, June 4.

7f

Try it! Try it!

IT is said that "McCord's Kaolean Soap" is the best soap in the market. Try it, ladies, and judge for yourselves. It is sold by A. C. Billings and C. C. Shaw, of this village, and also by the box at the Manufactory, near the Congregational Church.

Also, for sale a superior article of soft Soap, by the gallon or barrel.

KAOLEAN SOAP CO.

Palmer, July 23, 1853.

14f.

STATIONERY, BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES & PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES,

ALSO,

FANCY GOODS,

In great variety, for sale by

ELIHU GEER,

10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

J. Lupper

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A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

[\$1.25 in Advance.]

VOLUME 4.

NUMBER 45.

THE PALMER JOURNAL;
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GORDON M. FISH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SERVICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

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Obituary notices and, in fact, all other matter of individual interest, will be charged as advertising.

The Journal has a larger circulation in Eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section, to publish them in the Journal.

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Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bargain for a Wife.

A young Norfolk farmer, on beginning life with a limited capital, found that two things were wanting to do justice to the large farm which he had rented on a long lease—namely, a wife to rule the house at home, and an additional thousand pounds to invest upon the land. Like a sagacious man, he conceived that the two might be found combined, and he began to look about for a cheerful lass with a dowerly amount. Accident threw him one day into the company of the parson of a neighboring parish, with whom, as he rode home while returning from market, he fell into conversation. Encouraged by the divine, the youth unb burdened himself of his cares and plans, and mentioned the design he had formed of marrying as soon as he could find an agreeable lass with a moderate dowry.

"I tell you what," said the parson, "I've got three daughters, and very nice girls they are, I assure you. Suppose you come and dine with me next market-day—you will meet them at the table; and if any one of them should prove the inevitable she you are in search of, I shall not be backward to do my part as far as I am."

"Agreed," said the youth. "I'll come as sure as you're alive, if you'll say nothing about it to the ladies."

"That shall be a bargain. On Saturday next, we shall see you at dinner, at five." And here, their roads diverging, the two gentlemen separated.

At the appointed hour on the following Saturday the young farmer, in handsome trim, descended from his gallery at the parson's door. Dinner was served a few minutes after, and the young ladies, with their mother, graced the table with their presence. All three fully justified the encomiums of their father, but the youngest—so rosy-faced, roguish, cheerful lass, just escaped from her teens—alone made a vivid impression upon the young farmer. The repast progressed, agreeably, and, when ended, the ladies withdrew, leaving the gentlemen to chat over their wine.

"Well," said the host, "what do you think them all charming?"

"I think them all charming," said the youth; "but the youngest—you call her Nelly—really is most bewitching, and clever too; and if I am to have the honor of being allied to you, you must give me her."

"That is against all rule," returned the host, "to take the youngest first; but, of course, I cannot control your choice. What dowry do you expect?"

"My capital," said the woover, "is three thousand pounds, and I want a thousand more—and I must have it."

"I will give a thousand with the eldest girl."

"No; the charming Nelly and the thousand, or I am off."

"That cannot be; five hundred with Nelly, if you like. The others are not half so handsome, and must have a fortune, or I shall never get them off."

"No; my resolution is fixed," replied the young gentleman, "and I shall not alter my mind."

"Nor mine," said the parson, "and the affair is at an end; but we will be good friends notwithstanding."

The conversation, which each speaker supposed to be strictly private, now fell into another channel. The ladies returned with the tea-urn, and chatted unreservedly with the farmer. Evening came on, and towards sunset, the girls having strolled into the garden, the youth rose to take his leave. He found his nag in the stable, and having bade farewell to his host, took his way through the shrubbery that led to the road. He was about alighting to open the gate, when the rosy-faced Nelly darted forward to save him the trouble. As he lifted the latch, she looked archly up into his face and said:

"Can't you take my father's money?"

"Yes, Joy I will, if you wish it."

"Then come over to church to-morrow morning, and tell him so after service; and she vanished like an elfin sprite among the shrubbery.

Musing on the proverb which says "walls have ears," the young farmer rode home. He did not fail—how could he?—of attending at the church next morning, and after sermon declared to the parson his altered resolution. He married the fair Nelly three months afterwards; and she brought him in due course of years a row of goodly sons, that when there are few at the present hour wiser in their generation, or more worthy, or more wealthy, in the whole of broad England.

Chambers' Journal.

The Village Sewing-Circle.

In my native town of M——in the year 18—, writes a correspondent of the Knickerbocker Magazine, could be seen, two afternoons in a week, a large collection of devout ladies duly organized into a "Sew-Circle."

Among the "sewers" who went forth to sew on these occasions, was a maiden lady about forty, by name Desire Ayres. She was an inveterate sunf' taker, and her nasal twang was not particularly agreeable to any one; and she was sometimes to the inconsiderate, the subject of practical jokes.

By the aid of the circle, five promising young men had been able to graduate from University; and expected to enter the ministry. But to the great indignation of Desire and others, one had "a call" from a charming young widow to take charge of a plantation, which of course he accepted. Another had "a call" to quack medicines; another to school teaching—although he soon arrived to great distinction as horse-jockey, and David Jones, Esq., can post you up to the fourth. The last, Mr. P——, a blundering, near-sighted, absent-minded man, graduated at the Theological Seminary, and went as missionary to an island in the Pacific. After twenty years' absence, he returned to visit the scenes of his boyhood, and look upon the faces of those who had kindly assisted him. The joy "old folks at home" knew no bounds. The young people caught the excitement. A score of old women followed him wherever he went, and compelled him to puss but a single night under the same roof. They lived over again the scenes of the sewing circle. The biography of those striped pantaloons was repeated.

Every evening, for many weeks, Mr. P—— held meetings at different houses, where he repeated, again and again, the story of his thousand conversions, over which the villagers cackled like puffs over their first egg, and each old lady had set a stitch for the circle, took credit for every conversation, reserving but a small share for the missionary.

No one followed up the meetings more constantly than a little old woman with a wizzled-up face, of the shape and color of a cocoanut. Her head was deposited in the extreme corner of a huge, flaring bonnet, of a fashion that had out-run the memory of man. This was the veritable Desire Ayres. Nor had the new growth of boys ceased to tease her.

To-night there is a meeting at Deacon F——'s. It is November, and the house is crowded. Mr. P—— stands in the doorway, where the keeping-room opens into the kitchen. The village aristocracy is in one, and the boys and servants in the other. In the kitchen there is a fire-place as is a fire-place, in which half the village might assemble and gossip.

The services have commenced. All is hushed. And now Desire marches in, and brushing a small boy off his chair, takes it, and seats herself before the huge fire-place. The boys look at each other and laugh. They believe more in Desire than in P——. They pile the wood on the fire, and are pleased to see her move back and back, as the heat increases beyond her endurance. And now some eshesuit wood begins to snap, and Desire again pushes back; when lo! she has pushed open the cellar-door, and down she goes, chair and all, to the bottom of the stairs. Mr. P——, apparently half asleep, walks calmly to the cellar-door, and

looks down into the darkness, without offering to assist, or to let any pass by him to her relief.

In a moment Desire comes trudging up stairs, dragging her chair behind her, her bonnet terribly distorted. She goes to her first position, and raising her chair as high as she conveniently can, brings it to the floor with a whack; and then sits down, and attempts to get her bonnet into condition until the meeting is over.

On the following Sabbath, Mr. P—— preached, as a matter of course. The usual request for "prayers for the afflicted" was read; and among the rest, one handed to Mr. P—— as he passed through the entry. It ran as follows:

"Desire Ayres desires prayers. For tumbling down the Deacon's stairs."

Here Mr. P—— paused, and eyed the note for a minute or two. Whether the writing was bad, or he disliked the sentiment is not now known; but he placed the note by his side, and still kept his eye on it. The last two lines, however, he did not read, which were as follows:

"She broke no bones, nor bruised no meat; That either cats or dogs would eat it!"

And now, as I pass the deacon's house, on my way to the paternal mansion, to eat the Thanksgiving turkey, I tell the story, and point out the deacon's house, and Desire's, also to my stage companions—all of which is true to the letter.

The Wondrous Atmosphere.

THE atmosphere rises above us with its cathedral dome arching towards the heavens, for which it is the most familiar anagram and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the apostle John saw in his vision,—A sea of glass like unto crystal. So massive is it that when it begins to stir, it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps cities and forests like snow flakes to destruction before it; and yet it is so mobile that we have lived years in it before we can be pursued that exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass; yet a soap ball sails in it with impunity, and the thinnest insect waves it aside with its wing. It mimics lavishly to all the senses. We touch it not, but it touches us. Its warm, south winds bring back color to the pale faced invalid; its cold, west winds refresh the fevered brow and make the blood mantle in our cheek; even its north wind braces into new vigor the hardened, children of our rigid climate.

The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sunrise, the full brightness of mid-day, the chastened light of the gloaming and the clouds that encircle near the setting sun. But for it the rainbow would want its "triumphal arch," and the winds would not send their fleecy messengers on errands round the heavens, the cold ether would not shed snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers; the kindly rain would never fall, nor hail storms, nor grossify the face of the sky. Our naked globe would turn its tanned and unshadowed forehead to the sun, and one dreary, monotonous blaze of light dazzle and burn up all things. Were there no atmosphere the evening sun would in a moment set, and without warning plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a sheaf of his rays, and lets them slip but slowly through her fingers, so that the shadows of evening are gathering by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their head, and each creature space to find a place of rest and to nestle to repose. In the morning the garish sun would at one bound burst from the bosom of night and blaze above the horizon; but the air watches for his coming and sends at first but one little ray to announce his approach, and then another, and by and by a handful, and so gently draws aside the curtain of night and slowly lets the light fall on the face of earth till her eyelids open, and, like man, she goes forth again to her labor till the evening.

THE DAUGHTERS OF MARCO BOZZARIS, AND THE "MAID OF ATHENS."—While in Athens, we were invited to a party, given by the Rev. Dr. Cuel, an American Missionary, where we met the two daughters of the celebrated Marco Bozzaris, and the "Maid of Athens," Mrs. Blake. The young ladies were dressed, in Greek fashion—conversed fluently in English—and are every way fit representatives of the great Sultana Cleopatra. The readers of Byron will be shocked to learn that the "Maid of Athens" united her fortunes with an English policeman named Black, and is now the mother of a host of little Blacks. This is what you might term a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, but when she informed me that Byron was in love with her mother, and dedicated his poetry to her when but a child, it palliated, in some measure, my disappointment, and I excused her.—Correspondent of Nashville Union.

It is rumored that a proposition is before the British Government to establish a vice-royalty in Canada, with the ultimate view of combining all British North America into a monarchy with Prince George of Cambridge for King.

A model husband—he who, instead of pulling cracker bon-bons with the pretty young ladies at an evening party, fills his pocket with them to take home to his wife.

One-third of the youthful population of Liverpool have never been to school!

The Betrothed.

Had I met thee in thy beauty,
When my heart and hand were free,
When no other claimed the duty
Which my soul would yield to thee;
Had I woed thee—had I won thee—
Oh, how blest had been my fate;
But thy beauty hath undone me—
I have found thee—but too late!

For to one my vows were plighted
With a faltering lip and pale,—
Hands out cruel sires united,
Hearts were deem'd of slight avail!

Thus my youth's bright morn o'ershaded,
Thus betrothed to wealth and state,
All Love's own sweet prospects faded,
I have found thee—but too late!

Like the fawn that finds the fountain
With the arrow in his breast;
Or like light upon the mountain
Where the snow must ever rest,
I have found thee—but forgot me!

For I feel that illus await;
Oh! 'tis madness to have met thee—
To have found thee—but too late!

Mr. Bodisco's Wife.

We take the following from the Boston Transcript :

"He had always mingled pleasantly with society at Washington, but the tie which connected him most nearly to America, originated in a singular instance of 'love at first sight.' He was one day walking with a friend out towards Georgetown Heights, when he passed a boarding school for young ladies, and was attracted by a fair girl of 16, who stood swinging her bag, and talking with great animation to some of her companions. 'Who is that beautiful girl? Who she?' eagerly asked he, but his friend could not inform him. The door opened, and in she went to her books and slates, all unconscious of the daguerreotype that glistened left on the heart of the grave Russian Minister.

The next day, and the day following, saw him taking the same walk, which subsided to a very slow step as he approached the building and looked earnestly at every door and window. May Day was at hand; and was to be celebrated as usual, in the school, by the usual festivities, and the choice of a Queen, from among the number, and this year the florily happened to fall on Miss Harriet Williams, the very girl who had so instantly enthroned herself in the admiration of the foregoer.

"Just before May Day, the Principal was surprised to receive a note from the Russian Envoy at Washington, expressing great interest in education, and begging permission to be present at the festival of May Day, which it would give him particular pleasure, as a stranger to the customs of the country, to witness. Consent, of course, was very reluctantly granted and the occasion was as charming as youth and flowers always make it.

At the end of the term Miss Harriet announced that she would not attend school any more. 'What! not graduate? oh, why not? Are you going away? But she shook her head, laughed, and kept her own counsel; and in a few weeks was the wife of the Russian Minister.

She has accompanied her husband once or twice to Russia, where she was very much admired, and known as the "American Rose." Her face had regularity of feature, but was particularly distinguished for exquisite coloring. Nothing could surpass the chestnut brown of her hair, the bright gray blue of her eyes, nor the hue of the lily and rose so delicately blended in her complexion. Perhaps her figure had too much *en bon point* for perfect symmetry, but she moved with grace and dignity. Although there was a great disparity in years, and a great difference in appearance and character, between herself and husband, it seems to have been a very happy union?

LOVE AND BATHING.—Somebody once said—it makes no odds whom, for it is a pretty simile and perhaps quite true—that he had often remarked that young ladies take love as they take sea-bathing; some timidly put in one foot, then with a shiver and a look of apprehension, put in a second, and then as they do no more than make a trembling curtsey in the water, the element comes scarcely reaching the region of the heart, and then with a squeak they run to dry land as soon as possible, and shivering, cry, "How cold it is!" Others, again, shutting their seraphic eyes to the dangers of the deep, sonsein, head and ears, and raising their seraphic eyes to the dangers of the sea, "delicious!"

THE HAPPIEST HUSBAND UNDER THE SUN.—Adam had one great advantage over all other married couples—an advantage which to us has been lost with Paradise—he had no mother-law!

It is rumored that a proposition is before the British Government to establish a vice-royalty in Canada, with the ultimate view of combining all British North America into a monarchy with Prince George of Cambridge for King.

Personal Reflections.

A VERY dignified Professor, some time since, walked into the splendid Jewelry Establishment of Jones, Ball & Poor, Boston, and admiring the display, passed along by the counters towards the upper end of the store. When he had advanced nearly half the distance, as he supposed, up the room, he met a gentleman of dignity and politeness equal to his own. Not wishing to come into collision with him, he stepped aside to allow the other to pass; as luck would have it, the stranger stepped toward the same side. The Professor clung upon the opposite side, and at the same time the stranger changed, and still threatening to come in contact with him. Straightening up and assuming an extra amount of majesty, he placidly remarked, "I will stand, sir, until you pass." The shouts of the clerks intimated that he had been balancing himself before a gigantic mirror.

But that is not a whit better than an incident that occurred at the American House in Boston, very recently. A gentleman of our acquaintance, and perhaps yours too, reader, was seated at the table in the spacious dining hall connected with that hotel. He looked about and thought, though he did not say it, that he never before saw so immense a dining saloon. Soon, casting his eye down to the left, he discovered in the distance, his brother, who very closely resembled himself. He wondered that his brother should be there, and to assure himself of the fact, took another look downward. He was indeed now, and nodded. His recognition was returned, and our friend continued his dinner, thinking that he should see his brother after they left the hall. Soon after taking his pudding and pastry, cracked a few nuts and imbibed a fresh glass of water, and taken his napkin to put the finishing touch to his mouth, when, lo, and behold, his brother was going through the same operation.

The next day, and the day following, saw him taking the same walk, which subsided to a very slow step as he approached the building and looked earnestly at every door and window. May Day was at hand; and was to be celebrated as usual, in the school, by the usual festivities, and the choice of a Queen, from among the number, and this year the florily happened to fall on Miss Harriet Williams, the very girl who had so instantly enthroned herself in the admiration of the foregoer.

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MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17.—Senate.—A petition was presented among others, for the construction of a new county out of Worcester county.—The resolve to amend the constitution relative to sheriffs, registers of probate and coroners, and the resolve to amend the constitution relative to secretary, treasurer, auditor, and attorney-general, were passed to a third reading.

House.—A petition was presented by James Hamilton, Jr., and 230 others of Lowell, against granting indemnity for the burning of the Ursuline Convent. The bill extending the time of locating and constructing the Amherst and Belchertown railroad, was passed to be engrossed. An order looking to the equalization of the salaries of the registers of probate throughout the State was adopted.

SATURDAY.—**Senate.**—The Nebraska resolves were finally passed. The vote was unanimous in favor—seven Senators being absent—and the 33 present, voting yeas.

House.—The principal matter before the House was the resolve from the Senate for amending the constitution, so that the executive counsellors be chosen by the people on a general ticket. A motion was made to amend by providing that they be elected by districts. Speeches were made and against the motion.

MONDAY—Senate.—Rev. S. K. Lothrop of Boston, was chosen preacher of the next year's election sermon, having 20 votes to 4 for Rev. G. B. Ide of Springfield, and 2 for Bishop Estibarun of Boston. The bill to incorporate the Northfield savings bank was passed to be engrossed.

House.—A large number of petitions for and against the removal of the shire town of Berkshire, were presented.—The bill to incorporate the Amherst savings bank, on motion of Mr. Sewall of Medfield, was laid on the table, with the view that the mover should have an opportunity to offer certain amendments thereto.—The proposed constitutional amendment relative to the election of the executive council by the people, was further debated, on motion to secure concurrence.

TUESDAY.—The special committee to whom the petition of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad for State aid was referred, made a report in the Senate in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, asking a loan of \$2,000,000 in aid of the Hoosac tunnel project.

The Senate passed to be engrossed the resolves providing for the amendment of the constitution relative to Sheriffs, Registers of Probate, Coroners, Secretary, Treasurer, and Attorney-General—providing for their election by the people.

House.—The reports from the Committee on the subject of the Liquor Law, came up according to assignment, but after some discussion the subject was further postponed until the 9th of March next. The main ground of the postponement is probably in order to wait the decision of the Supreme Court, before whom the constitutionality of the Liquor Law is now pending, before proceeding with the question of repeal.

WEDNESDAY—Senate.—The Hoosac Tunnel bill was reconsidered in order that it may be debated at two readings instead of one.

House.—It was ordered on motion of Mr. Title of Lowell, that the Judiciary Committee be directed to report to the House a form of question to be propounded to all the towns and cities in this Commonwealth, to ascertain all the facts in relation to town and city agencies for the sale of liquors.

The Committee on County Estimates reported a resolve granting leases to the several counties, viz.: Essex, \$78,820; Middlesex, \$8,264; Worcester, \$60,000; Hampshire, \$20,000; Hampden, \$80,000; Franklin, \$12,000; Berkshire, \$18,000; Norfolk, \$5,000; Plymouth, \$20,000; Bristol, \$38,000; Barnstable, \$8,200; Dukes, \$2,500.

Ware Rem.—On Thursday evening Feb. 9, the Methodist society held a fair in the town hall for the purpose of aiding the society in improving their house of worship. About nine o'clock, owing to the great number in the hall and the insufficiency of its support, the north end of the building commenced settling, cracking down partitions under the hall, and frightening those above. The confusion and excitement consequent were very great, but no accident occurred otherwise than the very natural exchange of bats, rubbers, shawls, &c., in the haste to get out from under. The damages to the hall was variously estimated at from \$25 to \$50. It is hoped that this will be all that is necessary to arouse the town to some action for procuring a safer as well as more commodious and convenient building for the holding of public meetings. The Society cleared \$170.

Ois Lane of Ware has been appointed Justice of the Peace.

MARTIN KOSTA.—Mr. Kedzie, an attorney of Chicago, Illinois, has written to Kosta, offering to support him until he can acquire a sufficient knowledge of the American law to practice in the Courts. This generous person also sent him \$50 to defray his expenses to Chicago. Kosta has accepted the offer, and left New York on Monday for the Western city of refuge. The President of the Erie Railroad gave him a free pass to Chicago.

STATE FINANCES.—From the annual report of the auditor of accounts of the commonwealth, we condense the following exhibits of pecuniary affairs of the commonwealth:

The entire property of the Commonwealth, at the close of the year 1853, including all the public buildings, funds, &c., was valued at \$11,029,458. All the debts and liabilities amount to \$6,553,731—leaving a surplus of \$5,235,727. The total revenue for the year was \$2,121,280; the total payments \$2,181,450—making an excess of expenses of \$63,175. Among the extra ordinary expenses, \$154,185 is set down to the charge of the Constitutional Convention, in part. The estimated balance of the expenses of the Convention is \$10,000. The principal source of revenue for many years has been the bank tax, which will amount this year to \$55,000.

DAMNING OUTRAGE.—The M. E. Church at Chester factories was blown up on the evening of the 22nd inst., by a keg of powder being placed in it and fired with a slow match. The fire was extinguished, but the church and fixtures are a perfect wreck, the injury being so great that it will be impossible to repair the building.

A great anti-Nebraska meeting was held in Boston on Thursday. Many distinguished men were present, who spoke against the bill.

THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1854.

War Certain.

A general European war is now considered inevitable. The Russian Minister to London has left and it is said that the Russian Minister at Paris has also gone home.—

The British army is to be increased by the addition of eleven thousand regulars, and the navy by thirteen thousand seamen. England and France will send troops to the assistance of the Turks; France 80,000 men, and England a smaller number, but the latter Government will pay half the expenses.

Persia has broken off her arrangements with Russia, and got herself into the good graces of England and France, thereby reducing the danger of the Turks from her hostile neighbors. Prussia and Austria are inclined towards the side of the Czar, but hardly know what course it is best for them to pursue. The attempt of the Emperor to form a defensive league with all the German powers has failed. Permission for an armed force to pass through Hungary has been denied him, and he is about attending to these matters personally.

All operations of the European powers now indicate a protracted war, but on which nation the glory is to fall cannot be readily foreseen. A war in 1854 can be conducted in Europe with far more vigor and destructiveness than were the wars of Napoleon.—Steamers and railways will now transport troops to the scene of hostility in as many days as it took months for Bonaparte to invade Egypt; the means for slaughter on the battle field are more effective than those made use of in former wars. Paixhan guns that now down whole squares of men at a single discharge; muskets that will kill a mile distant, and other instruments of butchery and death will be employed to carry on this war of nations.

The idea of bringing men into the field to fight, mutilate and murder each other just because a certain Czar and Sultan can't agree on certain religious questions is the most preposterous thing in the world. These soldiers entertain not the least ill-will towards each other—they have never seen each other before; yet they meet in deadly conflict, shoot, stab and butcher each other as though they were mortal enemies. Why don't the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey meet each other in the Danubian provinces and settle their own quarrel themselves—fight, stab and shoot each other as much as they please? The world would then get rid of one or both mischief-breeders, and people would be just as well satisfied as to have a long, bloody war which will not personally injure the Czar or Sultan in the least. If two ladies in opposite parts of a city town should get into trouble it would be expected that they would come together and settle their own hash instead of the people uniting in a general row while the bullies look on and enjoy the sport. The misery and suffering which another European war will occasion will be felt for a century to come. The instigators of the war will screen their devoted heads from its dangers, but their subjects must bear the blunt of battle and shed their life-blood to please the whims of their ungrateful sovereigns. Such is the glory of war!

YOUNG BRUTE.—John Pierce of Dorchester, assisted by another boy, enticed a boy named Snow into a distant field and there tied him to a tree and stripped him naked, with the intention of giving him a flogging with a cat-o'-nine-tails. The boy shrieked, which brought some workmen to the spot and the young villain fled. They were overtaken, however, and arrested. Pierce's companion turned State's evidence, and Pierce was held to answer in the sum of \$500.—Pierce is the captain of a jiresile company and owed an old grudge against the boy Snow. A few months since this Pierce was fined for punishing a member of his company with a whip and hot iron. He is but 14 years old, and is a sort of modern Haymaw.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.—The Western R. R. Co. have certified before the Legislature that they have expended \$3,065 in opposing the Tunnel loan. Among the items enumerated is one for newspaper articles and documents, \$783. The question naturally arises what newspapers got this sum for publishing articles against the loan? We did a little something that way but never have had any pay for it. Guess we'll send in our bill.

On the other hand the statement sent in by the Troy and Greenfield Company exhibits the whole amount of disbursements on account of procuring the state credit for the construction of the Hoosac tunnel, up to June, 1853, as \$5,281, of which \$2,334 was yet due. The expense since incurred, it is stated, will not exceed \$300. This report is also certified on oath.

Tooth PULLING WITHOUT PAIN.—They have a dentist up in Manchester, N. H., who extracts teeth without pain. He simply analyzes the jaw by rubbing it with his fingers, and then pulls the tooth as other dentists do. One man recently had ten teeth extracted at once without feeling scarcely any pain. The name of the dentist is Dr. Broadbrook. It wouldn't be a bad plan for him to happen this way.

FATALLY OUTRAGED.—The two considerable lots of flour were weighed in Providence last week, and fell short twenty pounds in a barrel. One barrel was fifty pounds short.

The remonstrance against the Nebraska Bill has been signed by one hundred and fifty of the clergymen of all denominations in Worcester county.

Stafford Springs, Feb. 23rd, 1854.

MR. EDITOR: The goodly number of subscribers to your Journal here, and the relationship existing between Palmer and this place (for we are not connected by "iron bands") render it desirable that you should, at least, have an "occasional correspondent."

We, of Stafford, look to your paper as a chronicle of all improvements in your village and for efforts for good especially in enforcing the Massachusetts Liquor Law. Is it wise law? Is it enforced? The talk here in Connecticut is, that we are this Spring to have a law similar to yours. Although this is called the "land of steady habits," yet we have men who go for the largest kind of liquor on the question, and men from your old Bay State come here (as is said, "after mineral water") and report the law as wicked and awful.

Now, word about our town, Stafford has been long known for the early manufacture of iron, and for its mineral springs, which have been resorted to for over seventy years. The house connected with the springs by repeated improvements, is now of the first order, and is well furnished with new furniture, and was recently leased to Ingalls & Sabine, who intend keeping it open to the public at all seasons.

For several years past the capital of our citizens has been mostly invested in manufacturing, mostly of woolen, cotton and linen goods, and building machinery. Two mills for making satinet were built last year, one by the Orcentville Co., and the other by the Hope Co., at Staffordville. A large, handsome mill of granite in this village, owned by Conversville Co., is now receiving machinery and goes into operation this spring. Preparations are making for building a dam for another mill here, capable of driving 10,000 spindles, and still it is said that not one-half of the water power in town is brought into use! The amount of business in this town exceeds one million dollars yearly. We are to have a bank established here, to be called the Bank of Stafford, with a capital of \$200,000.

Notwithstanding our rough, poor land, the products of the industry of our inhabitants is by no means small, and will yearly increase.

Yours,

XYZ.

OUTRAGEOUS PROFANITY.—There are some rather queer illustrations drawn in the speeches of members of Congress—illustrations that would make the cheek of pious men blush and even give modest men a chilliness about the heart. In a late speech made by Mr. Jones of Tennessee, he alluded to the threats relative to a disruption of the Union, made by Mr. Wade. Mr. Jones said:

"He saw no storm approaching, such as the Senator predicted. The Senator had described it graphically—but pictured the gathering clouds, the rising winds, the violent lightning, and one mighty tempest to the center the rattling of the thunder." The Senator was poetical in his description of the storm. It reminded him of a very profane anecdote he became acquainted with at the commonwealth cave—everybody who entered that cave came out with feelings, to some extent, poetical. On one occasion a man after coming out, rushed to the register and recorded a verse, which he would repeat without any approval or excuse for its profanity:

"Mammoth Cave! Oh, what a spot—In summer cold, in winter hot; Great God Almighty, what a wonder, Andrew Jackson, hell and thunder!"

In five years the Maine Liquor Law will be forgotten.—Cotton Plant.

Who will forget it? Will the poor drunkard who has been saved by this law from a premature grave forget it? Will the wife and children who have been fed and clothed by money saved by this law forget it? No; it-day it should be repealed in every State where it has been adopted, the good it has done would live until its opposers have passed away and their names forgotten.

MARRIAGES.—Some of our exchanges are adopting the plan of charging for marriage notices. We go against the plan with a vengeance. We are always glad to receive marriage notices, and it gives us pleasure to publish them gratuitously. However, if my happy groom should take it into his head to send along a gold or paper dollar with his marriage, we should not object to taking it, and it will be a wonder to his and his better halves name appear in anything smaller than capitals in our next issue. Mark that, you in-day it should be repealed in every State where it has been adopted, the good it has done would live until its opposers have passed away and their names forgotten.

BAPTIST STATISTICS.—We learn from the American Baptist Almanac recently published, that there are 481 regular Baptist Associations in North America, connected with which are 9639 churches, 6239 ordained ministers; 1171 licentiates, and 77637 communicants; adding the irregular Baptists, such as the Anti-Mission, Free Will Seventh Day, &c., the total number of Associations is 707, of churches 16273, of ordained ministers 11,079, of licentiates 1357, and of communicants 1,208,765. Connected with the denomination are 23 Colleges and 10 Theological Seminaries.

THE FRENCH CLERGY.—There are 42,000 Roman Catholic clergymen in France, besides 8,500 theological students preparing for the priesthood. The Catholic clergy are appointed by the state, at an annual expense of 32,000,000 francs. There are 3,000 convents and 24,000 nuns in France, besides convents for different orders of monks. Of Protestant ministers there are 507 Reformed, 249 Lutheran, 40 Protestant Episcopalian, and 86 of other denominations.

HORRIBLE.—Last Wednesday morning Mr. Augustus Wilber of Randolph, cut his wife's head off with an axe, and then cut his own throat from ear to ear with a razor. Momentary insanity was the cause.

RIGHT.—The publishers of the Boston newspapers met in convention on Wednesday and decided to advance their rates of advertising 25 per cent.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Josiah W. Tainter of Northampton, in attempting to get on the freight train at Holyoke, on Monday, fell and was run over and killed. He leaves a family. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age.

FRAUDS IN FLOUR.—Purchasers of flour should do well to have every barrel weighed, many frauds in the weight having lately come to light, as we are informed. In some cases the weight has been found to fall some twenty pounds below the standard. Just now, when prices are so extravagantly high, this is a consideration not to be overlooked.

—N. Y. Express.

COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLLARS.—Counterfeits, dated 1850, are in circulation. They are composed of mixed metal, and can be detected from their light weight; otherwise the imitation is very correct, and well calculated to deceive the most experienced.

A Voice from the South.

HON. JOHN M. BOYS of Virginia, an eloquent and sound politician of the Southern school, has come out boldly against the Nebraska controversy. He has examined the subject carefully and says that he has come to the conclusion that Mr. Douglas' bill is the most perfidious and mischievous question ever introduced into Congress. He criticizes all Southern members of Congress to oppose the bill if they would prevent an open rupture between the North and South on the great question which was thought to be ever settled by the Compromise of 1850. He says:

"As a Southern man, I raise my voice against it. I oppose it because it involves a breach of faith on the part of the South, who have for thirty odd years enjoyed the advantages obtained by them in the formation of the States of Missouri and Arkansas. I oppose it, because it necessarily and unavoidably begets another angry sectional controversy, which there are none left among us strong enough in the confidence of the people to avert. I oppose it because it will be impossible ever again to obtain as favorable terms from the North, with our seven millions majority of white population, as we obtained when that population was nearly approximated equality. I oppose it upon the ground that it places a barren privilege in the hands of the South, for which not only no equivalent is offered, but by which she must be an ultimate and a great loser."

After surveying the whole subject and arguing forcibly against every measure of the bill which violates the Compromises of 1820 and 1850, he concludes by saying:

"The country is tired of turntiful; it seeks repose and safety. Let us then all agree to let 'well enough alone,' or, if the present satisfactory and peaceful relations of the different sections of the country are to be disturbed, let the settlement, whatever it may be, embrace every question of sectional controversy, and leave nothing behind upon which candidates for office can build up their fortunes at any future day."

Yours,

XYZ.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVOTION OF A MOTHER TO TWO INSANE CHILDREN.—The Hagers-town, Md., Herald records the death of Mrs. Nourse, an old lady, at the almshouse in that town, and adds:

About forty years ago a son and daughter of this old lady, both insane or idiotic, were brought to the almshouse of this county. Soon afterward their mother left her home and those of her children who were able to take care of themselves, took up her residence at the almshouse with her afflicted and helpless offspring, and watched over them and ministered to their wants a mother only can do, until the bodily and mental infirmities attending the aged, disqualify her for longer discharge of this noble duty. She was worth about ten thousand dollars in her own right, and she thus insured herself in this unattractive building; but she cheerfully surrendered all the comforts and enjoyments which such pecuniary competency afforded—severed the ties of friendship, and gave up the pleasures of society, that she might bestow a mother's love upon those who most needed it. What a proof of the intensity of that love! What a fact for the records of heaven!

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—A Parisian paper thus describes a curious spectacle which was recently witnessed in the great avenue of the Champs Elysées, at Paris:

"A well-dressed person appeared, with a great number of bladders, each nearly filled with hydrogen gas, covered with a net-work of silk, and attached to his body by means of a strap fastened to a belt beneath his arms. The bladders possess a sufficient ascensional force to diminish the weight of the man by three-fourths, without lifting him from the ground. Thus lightened, he was able to take leaps of five or six yards at a time with extraordinary rapidity. After descending the great avenue from quarter Bouillon to near the Palais de l'Industrie, he returned in the way he came. A vast crowd followed him, and seemed astonished at his feat."

BLOOD HOUNDS.—The following, which appeared lately in the North Carolina Observer, tells its own story of the beauties of the patriarchal institution:

"Sale Extraordinary.—Mr. J. L. Bryan, of Moore county, sold at public auction, on the 20th instant, a pack of ten hounds, trained for hunting runaways, for the sum of \$1540. The highest price paid for any dog was \$301; lowest price, \$75; average for ten, \$134. The terms of sale were six months credit, with approved security, and interest due at date."

TELEGRAPHIC SUIT.—A Parisian spectator, who is a subscriber to the Central Telegraph office for the quotations of the London stock exchange, has commenced an action against the directors of the telegraphic lines, claiming damages to the amount of one hundred thousand francs, for losses sustained by him in consequence of the quotations not being communicated to him in good time.

A YOUNG SAM PATCH.—A boy by the name of Marshall R. Abbott, about five or six years old, fell from the stairway in the third story of the Pearl Street House, in Nashua, and landed head foremost on the lower floor, a distance of twenty-five feet. The little fellow, strange to say, was not seriously injured.

A CASE OF COLOR.—An interesting case has recently been tried in New Orleans to determine whether a person was a white man or a negro. Mr. Pandely, on Alderman of that city, was accused by Mr. Wiltz of the taint of black blood in his veins. The charge was that his great-grandmother, who was the mistress of Michael Deacon, a Greek adventurer, was a mulatto. On the side it was claimed that she was an Indian. Pandely brought an action for slander, and a verdict was rendered in his favor. Had it been decided that he was of African extraction, he would have been ineligible to hold his office, and deprived of social position.

At the recent fire in the picker-room of the Perkins mills, the celebrated fire annihilators were brought into requisition, and proved a total failure. The man who tried to get them off having failed with two in succession, threw them out of the window at 7 o'clock.

LICOR LAW IN LAWRENCE.—On Saturday last, the authorities of the city of Lawrence gave notice to all the liquor sellers in that place that one week would be given them to make their final arrangements to quit the business, during which time they would not be molested.

OLD LADY.—A lady named Mrs. Eugenia Pollianus, died at Charlestown, Rockland Co., N. Y., 1st inst., aged 103 years, 3 months and 11 days. She died in the same town where she was born, and where she always lived. She never saw a steambat nor a railroad.

DIED IN PRISON.—Mr. Dyson, the school master who has been imprisoned for some months for an alleged attempt to excite a slave insurrection, died in prison a few days since.

At Barnstead, N. H., as a young lad, about six years old, son of Mr. Daniel Bickford, was at play with a horse, the animal kicked him, breaking his skull, which soon terminated his life.

AWFUL.—On the night of the 6th inst., a dwelling house in Bathurst, New Brunswick, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by a French family, and three children were burned in the flames.

ETIQUETTE.—A person should not be expected to take off his glove preparatory to shaking hands with another, any more than to take off his boot when about to kick a man.

VERY TRUE.—People go according to their brains. If these lay in their head

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, speaks more hopefully of the prospects of defeating the Nebraska Bill than other writers from that quarter. He says:

"Each day brings to light new evidence of the decay of the strength of the Nebraska Bill. Mr. Douglas, it is understood, now unhesitatingly proclaims that the bill is losing strength every hour, and that, unless the affair is brought to a vote soon, its fate will be seriously jeopardized. It is not easily known how much, if any, the administration is willing to stake on the measure; it is probably shrewd enough not to risk too much; because the yeas and nays will unquestionably show some of the most unwavering supporters of the administration recorded against the bill, and it would be an awkward affair for any Executive to permit himself to be blown sky high on a like question this."

A BIGAMIST.—A young man, named Willis J. Hardy, of Lebanon, N. H., has been committed in Philadelphia for committing bigamy, and is held in \$1000 bonds. He married Miss Crown, of Philadelphia, in September, and soon left her; in January he married Mrs. Parker, a widow lady with several children, and it is said he has another wife living in Boston.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—On Wednesday last week, while deputy sheriff Shumway was proceeding to execute a warrant upon two Irishmen for drunkenness, in Webster, he was stoned with stones, felled to the ground, and slightly wounded. He succeeded, however, in capturing one of his assailants. Mr. Shumway is very seriously if not dangerously wounded.

Palmier Market.

Hay per ton, \$10 to \$12—Flour per barrel, \$10.50 to \$11.50—Corn per bushel, \$1.00—Rye, \$1.12—Oats, 50¢—Buckwheat, 75 cents—Potatoes, 62 to 75 cts.—Beans, \$1.75—Butter per pound, 22 to 25 cents—Cheese, 8 to 12 cents—Lard, 13 cents—Dried Apples, 10 cents—Eggs per dozen, 20 cents—Candles per lb., 14 cents.

Meats.—Pork, whole hog, 7 to 12 cts. per lb.; retail at 12 cents.—Beef per hundred, \$6 to \$7; retail at 6 to 12 lbs.—Tripe, 10 cents—Poultry, 10 to 12 cents.

The Liquor Law in Maryland.—The Maryland House of Delegates has enacted the prohibitory liquor law so as to prevent its going into operation until May 1856, and requiring its approval by the direct vote of the people.

New Publications.

Cut-Flowers: a collection of Poems by Mrs. D. Ellen Goodman Shepard. Edited by J. G. Holland. Springfield: Published by Bessey & Co. Samuel Bowles & Co. Printers.

This is a small volume of miscellaneous poems which were written for newspapers and magazines, and appeared over the signature of D. Ellen Goodman, or "Leila Mortimer." They breathe a pure sentiment, a gentle, but sad melody. The author was born in Springfield in 1820 and died in the same town in 1853. The poems and their brevity indicate the short moments of time allotted to their composition. For sale in Palmer by Bowles.

Godey's Lady's Book for March is received.—It contains 100 pages, 66 engravings, among which are a handsome fashion plate and a beautiful mezzotint. There are no less than 60 contributions to this number. The leading article is on the manufacture of paper.

Madame Restelle—the infamous—is under arrest in New-York for practicing an art that has procured her much notoriety in the courts. The victim at whose suit she is arrested is a young girl of 17, the seducer whom is a wealthy merchant, who has likewise been held to answer.

SILVER CHANGE.—Boston papers say that silver coin—halves, quarters, dimes, and half dimes—can be had in exchange for gold, in sums not less than \$100, and as much as is wanted, on application at the office of the assistant U. S. Treasurer, at Boston.

Amherst Academy.—The Spring Term of this Institution will open on Wednesday, the 25th of March, 1854. Course of Lectures, given at the College, will be free to members of the Academy.

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J. R. DAVENPORT, Principal.

D.R. ORDWAY'S Humor Discovery, AND— Blood Purifier.

D.R. ORDWAY has been using his Blood Purifier, in his practice for the last 7 years with great success. He has often been urged by his friends and those who have tried it, and know its efficacy, to let it within the reach of all. He has now added to it an Herb, discovered in California, by Dr. KELLEY, which makes it the most wonderful remedy for

Humors, of all Kinds,

Liver Complaints and Chronic Diseases.

The virtues of this herb were first made known to Dr. Kelley by an Indian, while attending a patient, sick with that terrible disease, the California Erysipelas and Liver Complaint—The effect was miraculous—curing the man in a few days. The natives, when bitten by a rattlesnake, or rabid animal, resort to this herb for a cure. Hundreds are taking this medicine, after failing in various medicines, and say that the same was never told them.

If you have Erysipelas, 3 to 5 bottles will cure it. If you have Scrofula, 3 to 7 bottles will cure it. Three to six bottles will cure Salt Rheum.

One or 2 bottles will cure Pimples on the Face. Two or three bottles will cure Scaly Eructions and Scald Head.

One to 3 bottles will cure Nursing Sore Mouth. One to 3 bottles will cleanse the system of Biles.

Two to five bottles will cure Rheumatism. Three to four bottles will cure old running Sores and Ulcers.

One or two bottles will cure Barber's Itch. One to three bottles will cure Canker in the mouth and bowels.

For Liver Complaints and Jaundice.

Its effects are new and wonderful, removing obstructions from the Liver, opening the pores of the skin, carrying off the morbid matter, relieving the Side, and all gone feelings of the stomach; and removing low spirits and despondency, which is the result of this disagreeable and often fatal disease.

FOR DYSPERSIS.

A fair trial will convince you that there is nothing like it.

FOR CANCEROUS HUMORS,

It is the surest remedy ever offered. One widow lady in Lawrence, has been troubled with cancer for years, by taking two bottles says she is now quite well.

FOR COSTIVENESS.

One gentleman says that it was the only medicine which cured him.

FOR KIDNEY DIFFICULTIES,

It is spoken of in the highest terms. A young man was sick so much with Asthma that he had to leave college; three bottles cured him, and he now resumed his studies.

One lady in Salem was perfectly cured of PERIODICAL HEADACHE, by the use of two bottles.

Mr. Williams of Lawrence, had humors in his eyes for years, and was cured by the use of the Humor Discovery and Blood Purifier. For Chills and Fever, Migrinal diseases, Taints in the System, it stands unrivaled; sometimes where the system is much deranged it will cause disagreeable feelings at first, but continue its use as indications favorable. It is surely vegetable, and its compound and proportions are such that the effect is perfectly satisfactory and safe.

Full Directions on the Botle.

PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.

HE HAS ALSO A HUMOR SYRUP, unsurpassed for external humors, which, if used in connection with the Humor Discovery and Blood Purifier will much facilitate a cure.

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

DR. ORDWAY'S Cough Destroyer.

This invaluable Cough Remedy is for the complete cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Inflammation, Whooping Cough, pain in the side and breast, hacking or tickling at the throat, splitting blood, tightness across the Lungs and Chest and all Lung Complaints leading to Consumption.

No medicine yet discovered has that decided effect in curing Bronchial affections as the Cough Destroyer. It can be taken by all ages and classes, from a child six months old to the oldest man or woman, with the most happy results.

PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.

DR. ORDWAY'S Pain Killer.

This preparation is composed of a great variety of extracts, Gums, Essential Oils, most of which have not heretofore been united and compounded into their present form.

It will cure attacks of Cramps of the Stomach, Spasms, Convulsions, Fainting, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, Side, Back, Limbs, &c. a great variety of other difficulties. It is also available as an external remedy. It will be found to contain nearly double the strength of any similar article, and possesses properties heretofore unknown. No family should be without it for a single day.

PRICE 25 37 1-2 and 50 cts. a bottle.

J. HAMILTON, also deals in Burning Fluid, Camphene and Spirits Turpentine, by the barrel or small quantity.

He is Wholesale Agent for the BENNINGTON STONE WARE,

which he furnishes to store keepers at the manufacturers' prices, with discount off.

ORDWAY & WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

For sale at Palmer by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; Monson, Timothy Packard; Stafford Springs, L. W. Crane; West Stafford, J. R. Whitney; Stafford, C. H. Grout & G. H. Pinney; Staffordville, E. G. Hyde; Belcherstown, H. A. Longley; Thordike, Wm. N. Packard; Three Rivers, O. F. Packard & Co.; Wilbraham, R. Wright.

Price 25, 37 1-2 and 50 cts. a bottle.

GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk.

To the County Commissioners for the Count of Hampden.

WE, your petitioners, inhabitants of Bond's village, Palmer, and vicinity, humbly represent that there is a public highway much needed by the houses of Peleg Bowditch, four of Rodney Davis, Henry W. Stark's dwelling, C. L. Bishop's, Jonathan M. Gilman, R. Boynton, Wm. Thayer, Jonathan C. Lewis, B. E. Boynton, D. Williams, &c.

The mail passes over a portion of said route from Greenwich village to Palmer Depot, twice every day. We would humbly petition your honorable board that you view said route and locate a public highway leading by said dwellings, beginning at the Dock village and terminating at or near the land of James Fuller, on the road leading from Bond's village to Palmer Depot and also near the house of L. W. Bond, on said road leading to Palmer Depot; also commencing again at or near the dwelling of Philander Pike, running southerly and intersecting the road leading from Arat Fuller's to Thordike village, as in duty bound will ever pray.

RODNEY DAVIS and others.

Bondsville, July 26th, 1852.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN SS.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord 1853.

WHEREAS, upon the petition of Rodney Davis and others, heretofore presented; and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

It is now therefore ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested in the same, that the Commissioners will meet at Seth A. Stinson's Hotel in Palmer, on Wednesday the 5th day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said highway, by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order herein, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, two weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said 5th day of April.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said county, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Palmer with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof, in two public places in said town of Palmer, fourteen days at least before the said 5th day of April, at which time the said Commissioner will proceed to locate said highway and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road.

GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk.

A copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest—GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk.

45.

and sells at their prices, delivered here.

See 43.

Willington Glass Co.,

and sells at their prices, delivered here.

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See 43.

Willington Glass Co.,

POETRY.

Written for The Journal Lines.

[Addressed to a Friend on her Wedding Day]

Methought, as on thy braw I gazed,
And saw thee as a bride,
How bright the path of life appears,
When standing by his side.

Could but one wish of mine, dear friend,
Be granted, it should be
That he, who is so fondly loved,
Might faithful prove to thee.

Oh! may no lines of grief or care
Rest on thy placid brow;
But may life's pathway prove as fair
As it appearreth now.

Perchance that we may meet again
In some unlooked for way,
Oh! may I see thee happy, then,
As on thy wedding day.

But should we never chance to meet
This side cold Jordans flood,
Oh! may we round the mercy seat—
Meet at the throne of God.

EMERGENCY.
Thornlike, Jan. 26th, 1854.

To live within your income is the best means of growing rich—the honest means. It fits a man for the true enjoyment of riches and secures him from reverses.

Liquors.

Some right-minded wag punster plays off the following 'spiritual' bon mots:—

“That whiskey is the key by which many gain admittance into our prisons and almshouses.

“That brandy brands the noses of all those who cannot govern their appetites.

“That wine causes many to take a winding way home.

“That punch is the cause of many unfriendly punches.

“That ale causes many ailing, while beer brings many to the bier.

“That clapping is the source of many a real side pain.

“That gin-slings have slewed more than the slings of old.

“That the reputation of being fond of ‘cocktails’ is not a feather in any man’s cap.

“That money spent for port, that is supplied by portly gents, would support many poor families.

“That porter is a weak supporter for those who are weak in body.”

A FEMALE CHIMNEY-SWEEP.—A woman has been sent to prison at Paris for “vagabondage.” She appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police in male clothing, and said she was a chimney-sweeper.

A huxter at Dayton, Ohio, purchased a quantity of butter last week, and on cutting a large roll to retail, found imbedded in its centre a flat iron minus the handle.

A man of most grave aspect, came in and asked us whether the “sent of war” was an arm chair or a rocker? We replied, “an ottoman,” upon which he lifted up his hands and eyes, and so departed.

A fond and pious mother thus excused to her pastor the worldliness of her daughter at church: “I know that the girl appears to an observer to be taken up with worldly things, but you cannot judge correctly of the direction her mind really takes, as she is a little cross-eyed!”

It is stated that in Japan, if an office holder dies in debt, his death is concealed until his salary pays off all his creditors.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. A. BAILEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Nassauwano Block.)

A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cambrics and Vestings, constantly on hand. All orders executed with neatness and dispatch:
Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

JAMES G. ALLEN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and business in the Probate Courts. Office in Strong’s Block, over Bailey’s Store. Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5—3m.

STEPHEN NEEDHAM,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Successor to T. C. Denecke.)

MONSON, MASS.

Garments made in the best manner, with the utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing constantly on hand. May 23.

155

J. S. BAILEY,
DEALER IN

All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair prices. Job work done promptly and in the best manner. Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 57

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Shop in Barton’s Block,
MONSON, MASS.

154

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger’s Building, April 1, 1852. 504

F. J. WASSUM,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 4 Hall and Valentine’s Block.

An excellent assortment of Cloths and trimmings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to order. Palmer, July 30, 1854. 1414

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY’S OINTMENT.

This extraordinary Ointment is composed of the most healing Balsams, and when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each tube will insure cures when all other means fail.

Cases of the most desperate Skin diseases readily yield to its efficacy. It is famous when used in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Contracted or Stiff Joints. In Asthma it will do wonders if well rubbed into the Chest.

3 MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON, ENGLAND.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir—Mrs. Sarah Dixon of Linwood Street, Boston, has this day deposited before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers on her arms, feet, legs and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
J. NOBLE
Dated Aug. 12, 1853.

AN EXTRADINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSPHELES IN THE LEG.—AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bugnor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was evidently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in the neighborhood similarly affected who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant.

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

The Pills shall be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bumions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Coco bay, Chigoo, Cut, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Corns (Soft), Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sour Throats, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Tumors, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bay,) London; and also at his House in New York. Order for Medicines in the States, addressed to T. Holloway, New York, will receive due attention.— Sold also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States in Pots at 37 1/2 cents, 57 cents and \$1.50 each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger doses.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dr. WM. HOLBROOK, agent for Palmer

Cheap! Cheap!

THE Overcoat we have left will be offered so low as to be “deuced” bargains. Come and see and bring along with you the idea of buying very cheap—you still realize that antipathetic.

M. W. FRENCH & CO.

jan21t40

HAMPDEN STOCK & MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Capital, - - - \$100,000.

Hazard by Fire on Real and Personal Property, on any terms as any sound and responsible Stock and Mutual Company.

HON. JOHN MILLS, President; Hon. WM. B. CALHOUN, Vice President; GEO. W. RICE, Secretary; JOSEPH C. PYNHON, Treasurer.

jan21t40

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Capital, - - - \$100,000.

CALEB RICE, President; E. D. BEACH, Vice President; F. B. BACON, Secretary.

J. G. Allen, Agent for the above Companies, at Palmer Depot.

Palmer, Dec. 17, 1853.

For Sale or to Rent.

A BLACKSMITH’S SHOP, 40 ft. by 25, two story high, half a mile east of Palmer Depot. Also a Carriage shop 40 by 25, with winter power. For particular inquiry of J. B. MAYNARD, on the premises. jan21t38

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers!

The BOWLES has just received large additions to his former stock of Men’s Boys’ Misses’ and Children’s Boots, Shoes and Rubber, of the best quality and styles, for sale for Cash.

Please call and examine Nasauwano Block, No. 1. sept24t

ISN’T A Hint a Pretty Thing?

ND then we have such a variety. Delicate hints, broad hints, and hints that are real stumblers. Speaking of hints reminds us that we have Accents hinting to us kind to others. That frequent settlements make long friends? So this may be called a friendly hint.

M. W. FRENCH & CO.

jan25t41

ANGES, Lemons, Raisins, and Figs at BIDWELL’S

M. W. FRENCH & CO. have Sugars, Tea, Molasses, Syrups, &c. that are Cheap & Good.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subcriber by Note or Account, will please call and settle at short notice.

J. S. LOOMIS.

deSif

F. J. WASSUM,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 4 Hall and Valentine’s Block.

An excellent assortment of Cloths and trimmings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to order. Palmer, July 30, 1854. 1414

1414

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!